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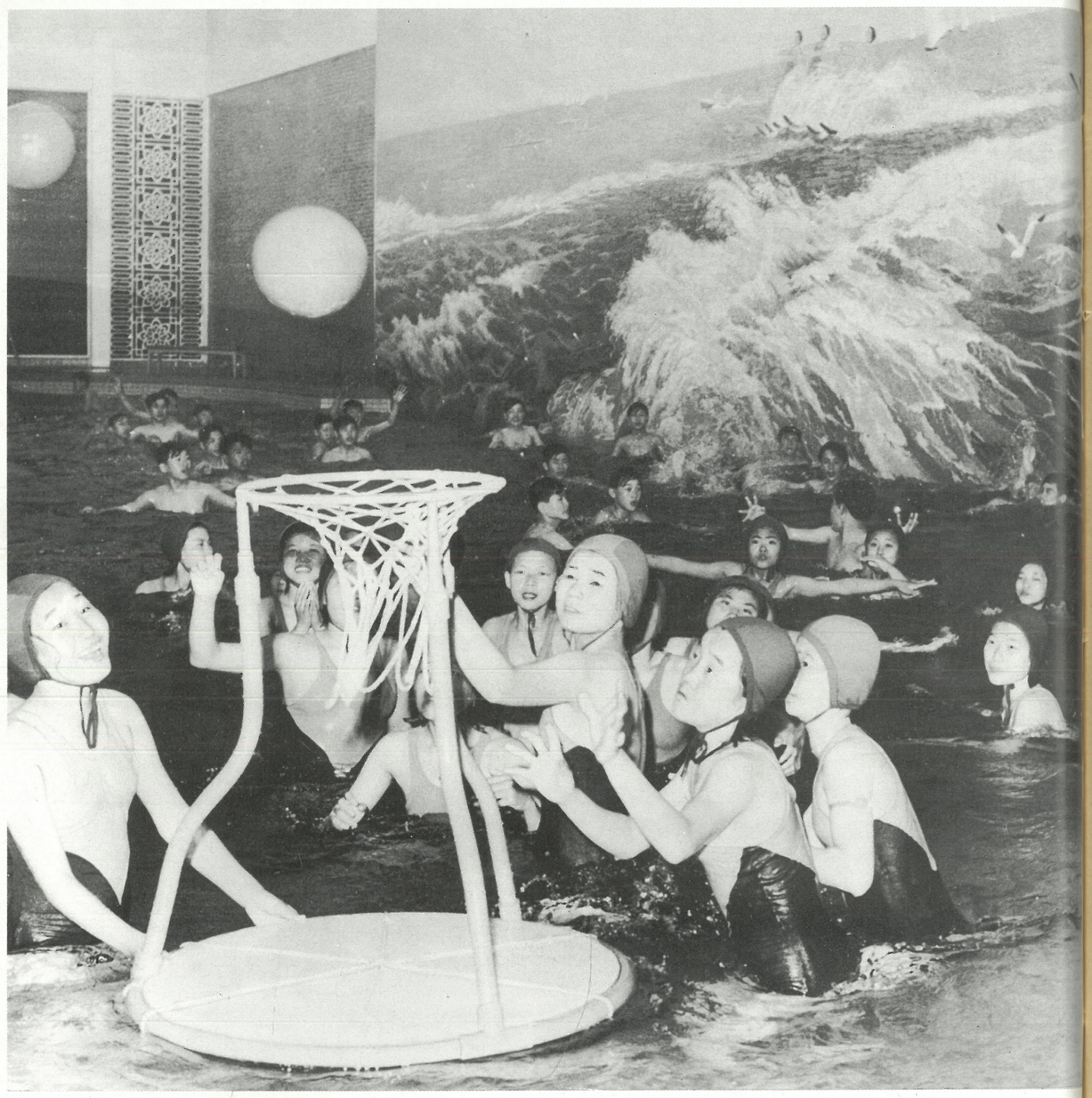
Women OF KOREA

No. 3(91) 1981



Wading Pool of Changgwang-won Health Complex

Situated on the bank of the Potong River in Pyongyang, the grand Changgwang-won Health Complex boasts of its modern cultural and sanitary service facilities.

By the profound benefits of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, the Changgwang-won Health Complex was built as a comprehensive base to improve the metropolitans' cultural life and health.

Changgwang-won with a total floor space of over 38,000 square metres is roughly made up of three parts; bath houses with daily accommodation for 10,000 guests, wading pools and swimming pools.

The seasonless wading pools consist of indoor and outdoor ones, where children slip into water by the help of a slide and play with balls in the water. On the wall of the wading pool is a large mural painting, "Seaside" (6m × 26m) which makes people refreshed and pleasant.

Women of KOREA

No. 3 (91) 1981

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

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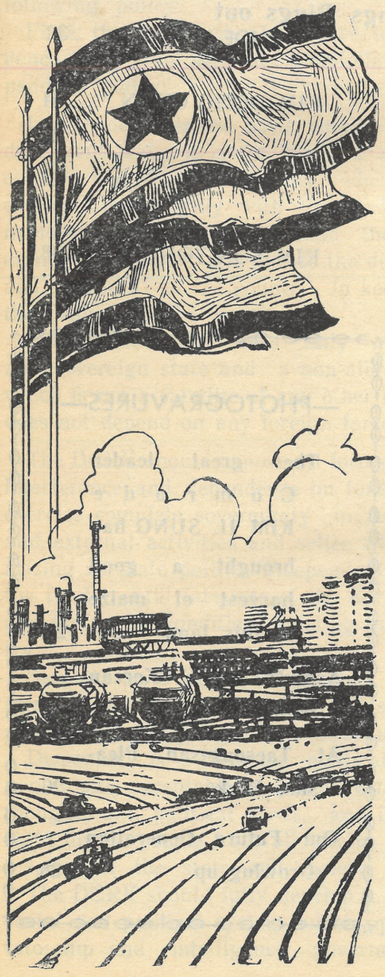

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Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully

In the third part "Let Us Reunify the Country Independently and Peacefully" of "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee", the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the ten-point policy to be carried out by the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK).

Editorial department carries the ten-point policy of the DCRK.

The DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people.

Our Party deems it appropriate that the DCRK should put forward and carry out the following policy:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all state activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and the nation. Only when a state exercises sovereignty with firm independence in its activities can it uphold the nation's dignity and honour and ensure the development and prosperity of the country in keeping with the desires of the people.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty in its internal and external activities and settle all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions existing in our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the freedoms and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure freedom to form political parties and social organizations and their free activities, freedom of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and cooperation.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north or the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and mutual assistance when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other

people.

Economic cooperation and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal government should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It would be advisable for the authorities or enterprises in north and south to set up and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of north and south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive cooperation and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology, national culture and arts, and national education.

Our people have time-honoured, resplendent traditions of national culture. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since olden times. Since liberation, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, and talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of our country. If they pool their efforts and talents through exchange and cooperation, our science and technology, national culture and arts will flourish more brilliantly.

The confederal state should ensure that scientists and technicians in north and south undertake joint scientific research and widely exchange achievements and experience so as to develop the science and technology of our country quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between artists and sportsmen in north and south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritage of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language. Thus, our national culture and arts should be made to flourish to the full and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

Education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of the nation. The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular character and giving active state and social support to educational work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended transport and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of transport and communications in all parts of the country.

Transport and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of the country. Because the territory has been cut in two and transport and communications have been severed, our people cannot see or hear from their families and relatives, though living within easy reach. This is a tragedy. Restoring the broken transport and communications between north and south is the only way to end the national tragedy and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motorroads linking the north and the south and open ship and air lines to ensure free travel by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and an unrestricted postal service between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should ensure that the north and the south use transport and the post and telegraph facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in future the transport and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should ensure a stable livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for the working people and steadily improving their well-being should be the most important principle in the activities of a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

In all its activities the confederal state should give priority to stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and to promoting their welfare. It should ensure a decent life for all people by guaranteeing adequate conditions of life for the entire working people in regard to food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standards of the poor to those of the middle class.

The confederal state should provide work for all able-bodied people, ensure sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system so as to guarantee a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for different enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis so as to ensure the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay close attention to the education of the working people and the improvement of their health and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all working people and their families can receive an education and medical treatment.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south and form a combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives rise to mutual misunderstanding, mistrust and discord and is a threat to peace.

The confederal state should reduce the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring fratricidal strife to an end for good. At the same time, it is essential to abolish the Military Demarcation Line between north and south, dismantle all military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and prohibit military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "National Army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As the national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should undertake the duty of national defence under the unified leadership of the confederal government. All expenditure connected with the maintenance of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne jointly by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all Koreans overseas.

Today large numbers of our Korean compatriots are living abroad. As their motherland, the DCRK should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all Korean nationals living abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights of all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland and to return home and live and act freely at their chosen place of residence.

Ninth, the DCRK should handle properly the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south prior to national reunification are handled in the right manner, will it be possible to adequately ensure both the interests of the nation as a whole and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and to enable the confederal state to develop friendly relations with va-

rious countries of the world on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government will need to coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations established by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other countries. The confederal state will have to coordinate the foreign relations of the north and the south properly to make sure that the two regional governments keep in step with each other in their foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international gatherings where the whole nation is to be represented.

The DCRK should adhere to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries or any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and ban the manufacture, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The ten-point policy of the DCRK accurately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea.

The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and be warmly greeted by the people of the world.

Our Party will strive with might and main to put the new plan for national reunification into effect as soon as possible and satisfy the ardent desires of our 50 million brethren to live happily in a unified homeland.

In order to found a Confederal Republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly rallied together in a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political views.

The road ahead of our Party and people striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is still beset with many a difficulty and obstacle. But we will overcome them at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

When the DCRK is founded and the country is reunified through the unity of the whole nation and cooperation of north and south, our country will make its appearance on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with a 50 million population, brilliant national culture and strong national economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise will be built in our land of three thousand *ri*.

POEM

Independence Day of Korea

Khwaja Abdul Rehman Ghazi
(Pakistan)

Today is the national day of the brave Koreans
Let them celebrate this auspicious day stately
Today is the independence day of the mighty Koreans
So let them enjoy it whole-heartedly

Their today's boon of freedom and independence
Is the result of their continuous joint strives
Today their motherland is the mark of prosperity
With the Juche idea path of successes and thrives

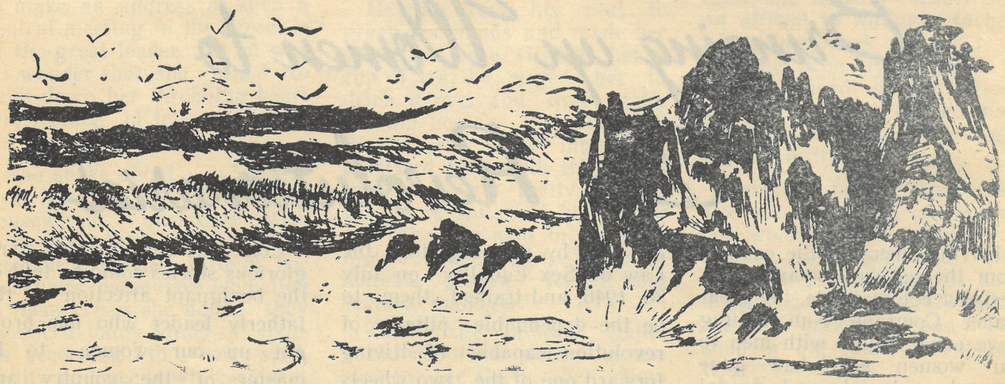
All the credit goes to the great legendary hero
Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of their soil
Korea and Kim Il Sung is one and the same
Who go ahead together in their national toil

In his fatherly lead they enjoy a worthy life
A life so contented, so happy and so fine
Everyone is the master of his fate and the motherland
With the guidance of the leader's suggested line

I too look at them with a respect and regard
Doubtlessly they are patriotic and industrious
Whatever ease and comforts they enjoy today
Is the fruit of their untired labour as obvious

The Koreans are very well-behaved and hospitable
They believe in peace and general cooperation
They are very bashful and high-minded people
They want to have friendly terms with every nation

They are sincere and patriotic for themselves
Their patriotism can neither be cheated nor bought
They will die but not retreat from their stand
They are very firm in their acts and thought
May they celebrate their national day ever more!
May they retain their independence long and long!
May they enjoy the life's most delicious happiness!
May they build their country and nation strong and strong!



While looking in at the Chonchon Manufactured Goods Store, the fatherly leader shows a great love for Comrade Chong Chun Sil, a salesgirl (April 24, 1964)

LEADER OF PEOPLE

Bringing up Women to Be Revolutionaries

Having liberated the country from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave equal rights with men to our women who had gone through colonial and feudal oppression and subjugation in the past by promulgating the Law on Sex Equality on July 30, 1946, and trained them to be the dependable pillars of revolution capable of driving forward one of the two wheels of revolution forcefully.

Countless heart-moving and glorious stories could be told of the benignant affection of the fatherly leader who has brought up our women to be masters of the country and genuine revolutionaries.

"You're a Suitable Person for a Big Factory Manager"

A grand National Meeting of Mothers was held under the guidance of the great leader in November 1961 in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

Present at the meeting were the women revolutionary fighters who had joined in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the heroines who displayed matchless bravery in the Fatherland Liberation War, the labour-innovators who made miraculous feats in the socialist construction and many other women cadres who did much towards accomplishing the sacred cause for the country and the people.

Among them was Kim Gyong Hui active as the head of a housewives' workteam in Kangso-dong, Kanggye city. After marriage, she had idled away her time at home. It was not until three years before that this ordinary woman organized a housewives' workteam in deference to the great leader's teaching.

Now at the second day session, she had the great honour of taking the floor.

It was the first time for her to make an address at such a central meeting in the presence of the great leader. So, it was no wonder that she failed to calm down her throbbing heart and feeling of tension before she took the platform.

She spoke about an impressive fact that she formed a housewives' workteam with those housekeeping women in residential quarters through her strenuous, persuasive education to them. Then she added they produced many kinds of articles according to their skill, ability and needs while enlarging the varieties of goods constantly and rendering services to the people's living.

While hearing her attentively the fatherly leader generously praised her endeavor and success more than once. Her speech being over, he repeatedly said that she gained a big success, and suggested, **"Let's give her a clap, a round of applause."** He gave her a big hand before anyone else.

A breathing time came.

Allaying her excitement at the meeting hall, Kim Gyong Hui ruminated about the words given by the fatherly leader during her debating speech.

The more she pondered on his words, the more keenly their true meaning came home to her.

She was absorbed in such meditation, when an official came hurriedly to her and said that the fatherly leader wanted her.

Her heart swelled with emotion once again.

On entering the lounge, she gave a polite bow to the fatherly leader.

He rose from his seat to grasp her hands and made her sit at her ease. Giving her a cup of tea, he urged her to drink it over and over again. Patting her on the shoulder, the fatherly leader highly appreciated her with the words that she was really praiseworthy in spite of her young age. Then he said in terms of high commendation, **"You're a suitable person for a big factory manager."**

Then the fatherly leader asked about her date of accession to the Party, her Alma Mater and her husband's occupation. And he told her to speak about her troubles in her work, if any.

Encouraged by his boundlessly warm heart and generocity, Kim Gyong Hui said to him that a standard should be set to run the housewives' workteam smoothly.

The fatherly leader replied, **"Yours is the very standard. So, there is no other standard. Young comrade suggested a good idea."** So saying he instructed the officials to generalize her work throughout the country.

The fatherly leader continued to say that he would solve all her suggestions ranging from the building of a *dong* nursery and kindergarten to the management of housewives' workteam.

Before long, the time came to resume the meeting.

So she intended to bow herself off to her seat.

But the fatherly leader called her back to lead her to the platform and seated her on a chair close to himself. When he posed for a souvenir photograph with the attendants of the meeting, he showed her a profound solicitude so that she could stand behind him.

The fatherly leader's warm loving care for her knew no bounds.

One day three months after the national meeting of mothers, the fatherly leader sent an official to Kanggye to help her in her work. In 1963 he saw that Kim Gyong Hui, an unknown head of housewives' workteam, took on the managership of the Kanggye Textile Mill.

Basking in his benevolent affection and trust, our numerous women have come to be proud working class and honourable builders of socialism and as trustworthy cadres running workteam and workshop or big factory competently.

RIM HYON JIN

"Trousseau" Permeated with Affection

It happened in the daytime on May 6, 1974.

Hyon Ung Sil, the then girl workteam head of the Pobu Co-op Farm, Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province, was busy in getting herself ready for her new post of the Chairman of the Ryongjin Co-op Farm Management Board, when an official came to her home running.

She was told that the fatherly leader visiting Pobu-ri wanted her.

At the news that she would be received again by the fatherly leader, she was too happy and touched to utter a syllable for a while.

It seemed but yesterday that she had the honour of first greeting him a year before.

What was still impressive in her memory was the happening on January 5, 1973. Early in the morning, the fatherly leader called at snow-clad Pobu-ri to discuss that year's agricultural affairs with the co-op farmers.

He sat in company with the managing staff and workteam and sub-workteam heads, and asked everyone's opinion how to do farming well. Then he urged Ung Sil to tell her idea.

Ung Sil, the then sub-workteam head, rose politely and expressed her views one by one.

Having listened to her carefully, the fatherly leader appreciated her words and inquired her name.

After hearing her name, he jotted it down in his pocket-book while repeating it quietly.

Then he asked her age and said encouragingly, **"Twenty-two, you're in the prime of youth.... You must work hard while young, mustn't you?"**

His was a convincing word full of his warm trust and expectation towards the new generation of a Juche type.

Now that she assumed the position of chairmanship, she came to know the reason why the fatherly leader wrote down her name and age in his pocket-book at that time.

Thus she was wanted by the fatherly leader once again.

Calming down her excitement, she hurried to the spot. Receiving her warmly, the great leader inquired of her health. Then he encouraged her saying that she should work well as the Chairman of the Ryongjin Co-op Farm Management Board. And with his pocket-book in hand, he asked about the size of arable land and the number of tractors in that co-op farm.

Hearing her reply, the fatherly leader said to the accompanying officials:

"So, it is as much as a marriage to her, isn't it? When the parents marry off their daughter, they send off her with something. It is a time-honoured custom. Then how could we send that comrade empty-handed? Let us present her with tractors. Let us give her 'Chollima' tractors and 'Chonjin' tractors to keep up with Pobu-ri."

At his affectionate words, tears stood in the eyes of the girl chairman.

Indeed, the "trousseau" given by the fatherly leader was permeated with the boundlessly warm favour and deep trust of him who wanted the girl chairman to do farmwork in the new co-op farm as assiduously as in Pobu-ri.

Along with the gracious "trousseau", Hyon Ung Sil left Pobu-ri next day for Ryongjin-ri.

Afterwards, the fatherly leader made frequent calls at the Ryongjin Co-op Farm to give meticulous guidance to its chairman so that she could do her work excellently.

Basking in the endless loving care of the fatherly leader in this way, Hyon Ung Sil, once a simple countrywoman, is creditably managing our socialist countryside as the head of a co-op farm and the Labour Hero of the Republic.

* *

People are apt to compare the benevolent bosom to that of mother.

No motherly bosom, however, can be equal to the boundlessly warm bosom of the fatherly leader.

Really most independent and happy are our women who are forcefully driving forward one of the two wheels of revolution as fullfledged master of the country under the all-embracing care of the fatherly leader.

KIM OK

Hyon Ung Sil (second from the right), Chairman of the co-op farm, trains the youth sub-workteam members to be the master of scientific farming

COMMENT ON THE REPORT TO THE SIXTH PARTY CONGRESS

Essence and Imports of Modelling Whole of Society on the Juche Idea

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea as the general task of our revolution to ultimately complete the working class's cause of revolution.

What, then, are the essence and contents of transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea?

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by maintaining this idea as a steadfast guideline and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea."

The essence of modelling all the society on the Juche idea is to build a communist society, the highest ideal of mankind, by maintaining the Juche idea as a guideline and materializing it. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by transforming man and society as required by the Juche idea.

Making the Juche idea prevail throughout society that was elucidated by the great leader has two integral imports.

Firstly, it is designed to develop all members of society into communist men of a Juche type.

A communist man of a Juche type is a genuine communist revolutionary who takes the Juche idea to be the sole world outlook and thinks of the loyalty to the leader and the party as his life and soul.

Secondly, it is to transform all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

That means transforming all aspects of social life including politics, economy and culture in keeping with the independent aspiration and demand of the working masses.

The complete realization of independence of the working masses through the transformation of man and his social environment in compliance with requirement of the Juche idea—herein lies the real significance of the very idea on modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rouses the people of the guerilla base to the creation of a new life

IMMORTAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND NOBLE EXPERIENCE

A New Society along Tuman-gang River

The Tuman-gang River issues from the Chonji Lake in the Mt. Peakdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution, and empties itself into the East Sea of Korea. Along with the Amnok-gang River it forms the northern border of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (AJPGA), our people's first revolutionary armed force, on April 25, 1932 to wage the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, and then established the guerrilla zones—bases in the form of liberated areas in a wide region along the Tuman-gang River, vantage ground for guerrilla warfare from various angles.

The guerrilla zones meant such zones as were controlled entirely by the guerrilla army and were completely beyond the enemy's ruling system.

On the one hand, the great leader made the AJPGA expand the guerrilla zones while waging fierce battles against the enemy, and on the other, rallied the revolutionary masses in the liberated areas and united them into a political force thereby setting up a new society of the people for the first time in the history of our country.

Thus, the guerrilla zones became the powerful bulwarks of revolution which enabled the new-born AJPGA to conduct the vigorous armed struggle by holding fast to the Juche position and relying thoroughly on the strength of the popular masses even under the unfavourable conditions where there was not a state to provide a rear or any military assistance. A new system and new life built up there served as the pattern of a new society after national liberation in August 1945.

It was thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader that the guerrilla bases creditably fulfilled their role as military strategic strongholds and powerful logistic bases of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and as the fountainhead of the Korean revolution as a whole.

Birth of Juche-type Revolutionary Government

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The people's government established amid the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people after liberation was a splendid embodiment of the line of building the people's government mapped out during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was the immediate continuation of the people's revolutionary government organized in the guerrilla bases".**

I had embarked on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Whenever I recollect this teaching with deep emotions, I look back impressively upon those days when the respected and beloved leader founded our first people's revolutionary government.

The establishment of a genuine revolutionary government of the people in the guerrilla bases or liberated areas set up in the early 1930s was the most urgent task for consolidating and developing the guerrilla bases and further expanding and strengthening the anti-Japanese armed struggle and, at the same time, for bringing about a greater upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people as a whole.

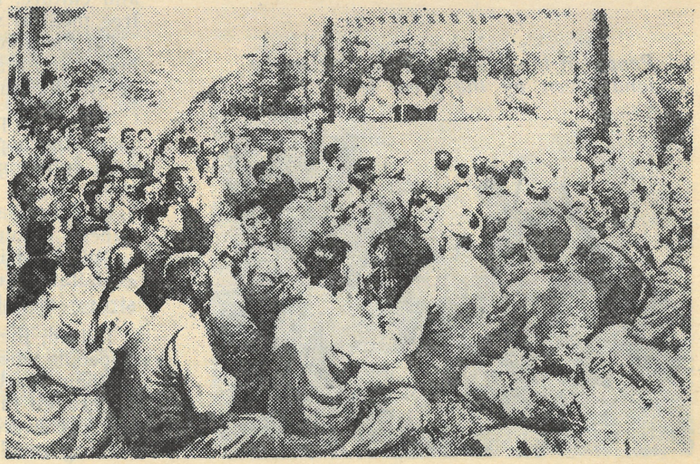
The great leader defined the problem of power as fundamental to the revolution, and clearly elucidated the character and duties of the revolutionary government to be set up in the guerrilla bases, while seeing deep into the centuries-old desire of our people. And he carried on an energetic activity to establish a genuine government of the people.

The great leader made it clear that a government to be established in the guerrilla bases or liberated areas should be a new type of revolutionary government with the object of carrying through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and further building socialism and communism in our country, and that the government must be a democratic and revolutionary people's power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and defending the interests of all the anti-Japanese masses.

Thus he put forth a unique line of the people's revolutionary government embodying the immortal Juche idea. While organizing and leading all the work to establish the people's revolutionary government, the great leader personally attended an election meeting to give guidance to the election of representatives to the people's revolutionary government.

Thus, the revolutionary power of a new type was set up first in the Gayahe district and, modelling after it, the people's revolutionary governments made their appearances in various guerrilla zones along the Tuman-gang River.

On the basis of the establishment of district governments and village governments in the guerrilla zones, the great leader illumined the mission and duties of the people's revolutionary government, and set up the well-regulated governmental machinery in keeping with the conditions of the guerrilla zones.



People in the revolutionary base elect representatives of the people's revolutionary government, a genuine people's power, in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on the people's revolutionary government

The Korean People's Revolutionary Government was such power as gave protection to the lives and properties of the entire Korean people—workers and peasants, petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, religious believers and honest national capitalists—against Japanese imperialism and its lackeys, while guaranteeing their bright future.

Really, the people's revolutionary government set up in the guerrilla zones under the wise guidance of the great leader was a genuinely revolutionary power of a Juche type and a true government of the Korean people in accord with the livelihood of the Koreans and the requirements of the Korean revolution.

Our glorious country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the banner of freedom and independence for our people and the powerful weapon of building socialism and communism—has sprung from the deep roots planted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thick of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. She is consolidating and developing day by day under the sagacious guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

CHON CHANG CHOL

Village Full of Delight and Hope

The picture on page 12 shows the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung rousing the people of the guerrilla base to the creation of a new life.

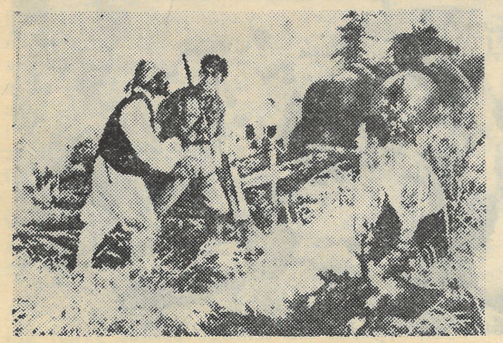
The great leader makes a speech with a bright smile on the platform in front of a log cabin with a red flag, and people look up to him with overflowing delight and hope.

This significant picture carries our mind back to those historic days with deep emotion.

In the early 1930s the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set up the guerrilla zone over the wide area along the Tuman-gang River in the northern part of our country, and established a people's revolutionary government there.

Penetrating deep into the people's long cherished desire, the great leader effected all the democratic reforms and measures to lead them to the creation of a new life.

People in the base sow seed first in the land given by the great leader



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In the guerrilla zone we must also establish a revolutionary government, enforce democratic reforms, build a school, a hospital, an armoury, a publishing house, etc. and bring about a new revolutionary order."**

Thanks to the sagacious guidance of the great leader and his warm solicitude, the people in the guerrilla zone were guaranteed complete political liberties and democratic rights. Moreover, peasants received land free of charge and workers were provided with an eight-hour workday and the minimum wage system; and all of them came to live not knowing miscellaneous levies and taxes.

The equality of the sexes was proclaimed, which enabled women to enjoy the same rights with men in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Free compulsory education and free medical service were enforced for people.

On the other hand, an armoury, a publishing house and a sewing shop made their appearance in the guerrilla zone.

Thus, the people in the guerrilla zone enjoyed the hopeful life feeling easy at heart with smile on their face for the first time in their lives.

Looking back on those days, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter wrote:

"We lived in a world where there was neither exploitation nor oppression! We really felt strong and lived a worthwhile life."

Indeed, the guerrilla zone was a new world of people where all of them worked and learned to their hearts' content and lived happily.

Through this picture we take boundless honour and ever-increasing pride once again in making revolution under the guidance of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung whom our people hailed as their great leader for the first time in their several thousand years long history.

The great leader had embarked on the revolution in his early days and set up the guerrilla zone already half century ago out of sheer desire to serve for the people, thus realizing their centuries-old hopes.

On the basis of the immortal achievement and precious experience in those days, the respected and beloved leader built up the paradise of people in the northern half of the Republic after national liberation, and enabled our people to enjoy a happy life envying nothing in the world.

In fact, it is thanks to the great leader that our country could be built up as a "model country of socialism" and a "socialist strong nation, independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive".

In the early 1930s, the great leader had called upon the people in the guerrilla base to create a new life, and this time he put forth the new grand long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year.

Our people make daily innovation with an excited enthusiasm looking forward to the future brighter than blissful today.

The great leader's undying revolutionary exploits and grand conception will come into full bloom all the more by the glorious Party centre.

RYU YON SIK

Impregnable Fortress

Having founded the guerrilla zone, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led a vigorous struggle to defend it from the enemy's encroachment.

With the appearance of the guerrilla zone, the fountainhead of the Korean revolution, across the vast area along the Tuman-gang River, the Japanese imperialist aggressors threw their "punitive forces" ceaselessly into that area in an frantic attempt to nip the zone in the bud.

In order to firmly defend the guerrilla zone from the desperate manoeuvrings of the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the great leader laid down a wise policy to set up an all-people defence system in the guerrilla zone and conducted the struggle for its realization energetically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

In order to make the guerrilla bases or liberated areas impregnable, we must rapidly expand and strengthen the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army and arm all the people in the guerrilla zone.

Stressing that the basis of the all-people defence system in the guerrilla zone was the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army and that it must be combined with the combat power of the paramilitary organizations, the great leader said the very paramilitary organizations not divorced from production, were a type of people's armed force suitable to the actual condition of the guerrilla zone.

Then, fine young and middle-aged men and women (between the age from 18 to 40) in the zone were all enrolled in the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps, a paramilitary organization.

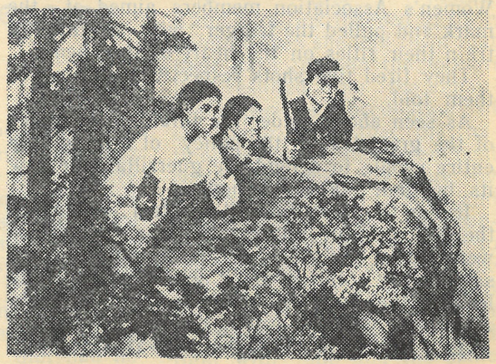
The great leader guided all the population in the zone, not to speak of the Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps members, to acquire military knowledge and handle weapons.

One day during his conversation with the Women's Association members in Macun, the great leader came to know that they were diffident of shooting for lack of actual experience. Saying that they should become accustomed well to shooting, he urged them to do a ball firing practice.

They were beside themselves with joy.

That day the great leader let them do the disassembly and assembly of weapons and the shooting motion, and gave them hints for shooting. In addition, he emphasized that they should presume the mark not to be a mock enemy but to be the Japanese imperialist "puni-

Anti-Japanese Self-Defence Corps members defend the base



With a Mind to Enlighten Women

Mother Kang Ban Sok was born on April 21, 1892 and passed away on July 31, 1932. She devoted her all to the country's liberation and the genuine emancipation of women as the wife of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, and as the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and as a distinguished leader of the women's emancipation movement in our country.

At a tragic period of national suffering when the whole land of Korea groaned under feudalist and imperialist tyranny, Mother Kang Ban Sok led our women along the genuine road of fighting to their emancipation with a mind to enlighten them. She energetically awakened them to the truth that the ruined country and the trampled rights of women should be restored by their own struggle. Her benign image and inspiring words of those days live still in our minds.

"You Should Choose Your Way"

Until our country became free the women of Korea had been subjected to extreme discriminations in their social and domestic status for a long time owing to the old feudal custom of the predominance of man over woman. As to this, the women resigned themselves to their "fate."

Female farers had to confine themselves to back lanes, keeping off broad roads. And women had to take meals in the kitchen, not permitted to eat in the room.

Born into a patriotic and progressive family, Mother Kang Ban Sok felt discontented with the out-worn feudal custom and ethics from her early years and opposed them resolutely and led the village women to do so.

One day, she was going to Pyongyang with her friends.

She entered on the highway as soon as she left home.

Her perturbed friends, however, importuned her to take a back lane, thinking as if they had been about to commit a serious error.

Accustomed to the old-fashioned feudal usage, they believed that the highway was opened only for the male, whereas women were destined to walk only a back lane.

Then she talked to her friends:

Mother Kang Ban Sok, the pioneer in the Korean communist women's movement, educates the women's association members in anti-Japanese patriotism

"Why should we walk along narrow lanes in a roundabout way when there is a broad and convenient road? Women are human beings. Why bar the roads then? We must destroy these bars and move forward.... You take a spoon to your mouth on your own—well, just in the same manner you should choose your way. Come on, let's go, let others look at us! Only if we act like this shall we find the way we've lost!..."

And, full of dignity, she went to Pyongyang along the highway.

That day, with her own practical action, she convinced the women that they themselves should struggle to take back their infringed right and liberty, and carve out their own future.

Women's Unity Would Become a Great Force

In the early autumn of 1919, Kang Ban Sok moved to Linjiang, northeast China, following Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

The locality was populated with many Korean women.

They were the wives of the activists of the anti-Japanese independence movement who set out on the road of fighting to take back the lost country from the Japanese imperialist aggressors or those poor immigrants who came there in search of a means of livelihood leaving their homeland. Though they lamented their poverty and precarious living in the alien land, they had no idea of fighting to liberate the country.

With a deep insight into such state of things, she did her best to awake the women.

One evening shortly after she came to Linjiang, she happened to call on Mrs. Choe's house, a favourite haunt of the village women. Already more than 10 women gathered there.

As usual, they cursed the world while giving vent to their destitution and overwork.

At first Mother Kang Ban Sok listened to them quietly. Then she told them that their hard life in the foreign land resulted from the Japanese imperialist occupation of our country and that the national grudge and resentment could be worked off only by beating back the Japs and liberating the country. She continued to say that in order to liberate the lost country at the earliest date our women should not sigh away their days in tears but firmly unite, live and fight with one and the same

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tive force" soldier who killed their parents, brothers and sisters and villagefolks. Then he gave an order of firing vigorously.

According to the great leader's teaching, the Women's Association members aimed at the mark and pulled the trigger with a mind to train their rifles on the heart of the enemy.

They fired five shots respectively and all of them told.

As seen above, under the infallible guidance of the great leader, the policy of arming the entire people to defend the guerrilla zone saw its brilliant materialization.

It was the most difficult problem in placing the entire people under the arms to acquire weapons on one's own. But he brought about a satisfactory solution to it while energetically leading the work of fortifying the guerrilla zone along with the arming of the entire people.

As a result, the networks of watch and mobilization were set up closely, and defence installations in consonance with actual conditions built everywhere in the zone.

Thus the guerrilla zone turned impregnable fortress strong enough to repulse any enemy encroachment.

The noble achievements and wealth of experience gained by the great leader in the struggle to defend the guerrilla zone from the Japanese imperialist "punitive force" in the early 1930s, served as a valuable asset to strengthen the self-defensive power of the country after national liberation.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, our country with the firm all-people defence system has become an impregnable and invincible fortress having a self-defence power mighty enough to crush any aggressors at one blow.

RYU OK HUI

In First Days of Enforcement of Law on Sex Equality

Comrade Kim Jong Suk took part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to fight devotedly arms in hand for the country's liberation and the women's emancipation for more than 10 years. After her victorious return to the liberated Korea (Aug. 1945), she conducted energetic activities for the building of a new Korea and the strengthening of democratic women's movement.

Particularly in those significant days when the great leader proclaimed the historic Law on Sex Equality and freed our women from the centuries-old subordination and all sorts of inequalities and set them up as the fullfledged master of the country, Comrade Kim Jong Suk spared no pains and effort, night and day, to embody the law into all spheres of social life.

An Unforgettable Celebration Meeting

The July 30th, 1946, was a bright day when the Law on Sex Equality was made public, as one of the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country.

The promulgation of the law was indeed an epoch-making event to our women who had been living, doubly and triply oppressed and maltreated through centuries.

On receipt of the law, the entire women, wrapped with boundless emotion and excitement, offered the highest honour and the deepest thanks to the great leader who favoured them with big happiness and benefit.

In their excess of delight and emotion, some women presented the great leader with their silken cloth embroidered or with their carefully-preserved silver-spoons or brass wares engraved with the letters of their boundless thanks and devotion.

In celebration of the proclamation of the law, the women held gatherings and demonstrations throughout the country.

One day in early August 1946, a meeting was held by the women of Pyongyang City in welcome of the promulgation of the Law on Sex Equality.

mind. Then she said:

"A lonely tree in the field is easily broken by a gale of rain-bearing wind, but a grove of ten or hundred trees and a forest with tens of thousands of trees remain unmoved even by a heavy storm.

"Our women's unity and uprising with firm and single mind would become a great force which no enemy dares to provoke.

"We must not sit and grieve meekly while striking our hearts, but unite firmly and rise to fight."

The mother taught that if the women were to come out in unity for the country's liberation they should, first of all, know clearly who is the enemy and, to this end, they must study.

Afterwards, an evening class was opened at Mrs. Choe's house.

Mother Kang Ban Sok attended the evening class, rain or shine, to teach our letters to the women and told them about the Korean women who had fought bravely against foreign aggressors in the past.

Stressing that why could they not fight like those valiant women who had fought for the country against the aggressors, she encouraged them to fight with might and main helping their husbands who turned out in the anti-Japanese struggle.

Her energetic instruction gradually brought a revolutionary awakening to those women who deplored their hard lot only in sigh and tears in the past, and at last, they took active part in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

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According to the Juche-oriented brilliant policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Mother Kang Ban Sok founded, on December 26, 1926, the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, a genuine revolutionary women's mass organization, with the immortal Juche idea as its guiding principle.

It was not until then that our working women came to rally themselves into their own genuine revolutionary organization and shape out their destiny independently.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk made a speech at the significant meeting.

Her speech began with treating of the great solicitude shown by General Kim Il Sung for our women. And she ardently called upon our democratic women of a new Korea who came to enjoy the equal rights with men for the first time in the East to rise in the nation-building together with men and brighten their rights on their own.

She continued to say:

"In order to take active part in state affairs and socio-political activities equally with men, our women must know and study harder."

Advising them to observe the law correctly, respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk taught that our women should be as resolute as men in the revolutionary work, but yet they must have womanly modesty in day-to-day life and be decent in words and deeds.

Her speech struck a responsive chord in the attendants, and they regarded her words as their precious guiding principle in their work and life.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk at the time of building a democratic country

On First Democratic Election Day

On November 3, 1946, the same year of the promulgation of the Law on Sex Equality, the election of deputies to the people's committees—the genuine people's power—took place for the first time in our national history.

This story dates back to the first historic democratic election.

In those days, the class enemies made frantic efforts to frustrate our first democratic election while manoeuvring, in particular, to preclude women from voting.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk fought against such counterrevolutionary machinations more decisively than anybody else.

Stumping a constituency in Pyongyang, she stressed that only when the women, one half of the population, participated in the election of power organ, could it become a genuine people's power. And she appealed them to take part in voting one and all and cast 100 percent approval-ballot in the election while smashing the enemy's plot to deprive them of their political rights and destroy the people's power.

At last came the historic election day.

Accompanied with many women, she went to the poll and cast a vote.

After the election was over, respected Comrade Kim Jong Suk delivered a

moving speech to the following effect before the electorate:

Our women occupying half the population have participated in the first historic democratic election conducted today as proud voters. And a large number of women stood as nominated candidates for the election of the people's committees at all levels. As the first auspicious event in our people's half myriad long history, it convincingly proved that our women have become the master of socio-political life and the master of the country, freed from all personal and social subordination and discrimination. In order to live up to the great favor of General Kim Il Sung, let all women redouble their efforts for the nation-building!

Her clear, powerful voice brought a new confidence and courage to their heart.

According to the results of that election, 453 women were elected deputies to the people's committees at all levels. (The total number of deputies were 3,459). On receipt of this news, Comrade Kim Jong Suk was much satisfied, saying that our women, too, came to take part in the work of the people's committees as the genuine representatives of the people.

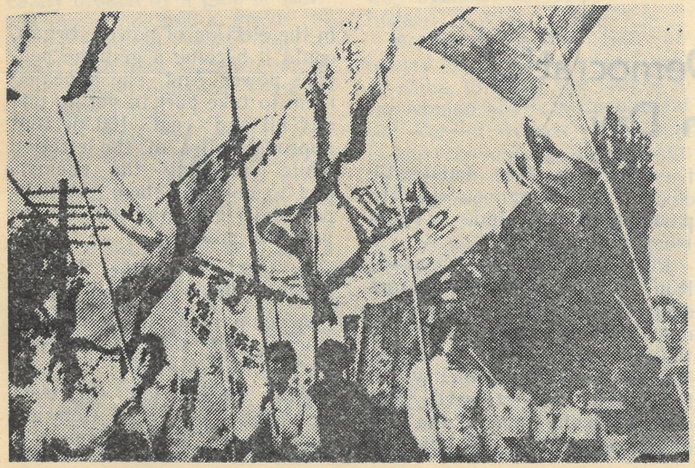
In this way Comrade Kim Jong Suk carried on her brilliant activities to advance the broad sections of women proudly into the political stage of conducting State affairs.

Helping Women Take Their Share in Nation-Building

Comrade Kim Jong Suk energetically led our women emancipated from age-long shackles and oppression to devote their all to the struggle for building a rich, sovereign and independent state and consolidate their genuine rights in the course of this worthwhile struggle.

Busy as she was, she often found herself at industrial establishments or rural villages and actively aroused the working women, now the master of a new Korea, to give full scope to their patriotic zeal and creative initiative.

Women in Pyongyang demonstrate in support of the Law on Sex Equality



One April day 1947, Comrade Kim Jong Suk paid a visit to the Pyongyang Silk Mill seething with the struggle to fulfil the national economic plan for that year. Looking round the workplace of women, she said, "Before liberation you were despised with neither protection nor fair treatment. Now in the liberated homeland, however, you are the very master and you are most precious." Thus she encouraged them to the struggle for increased production.

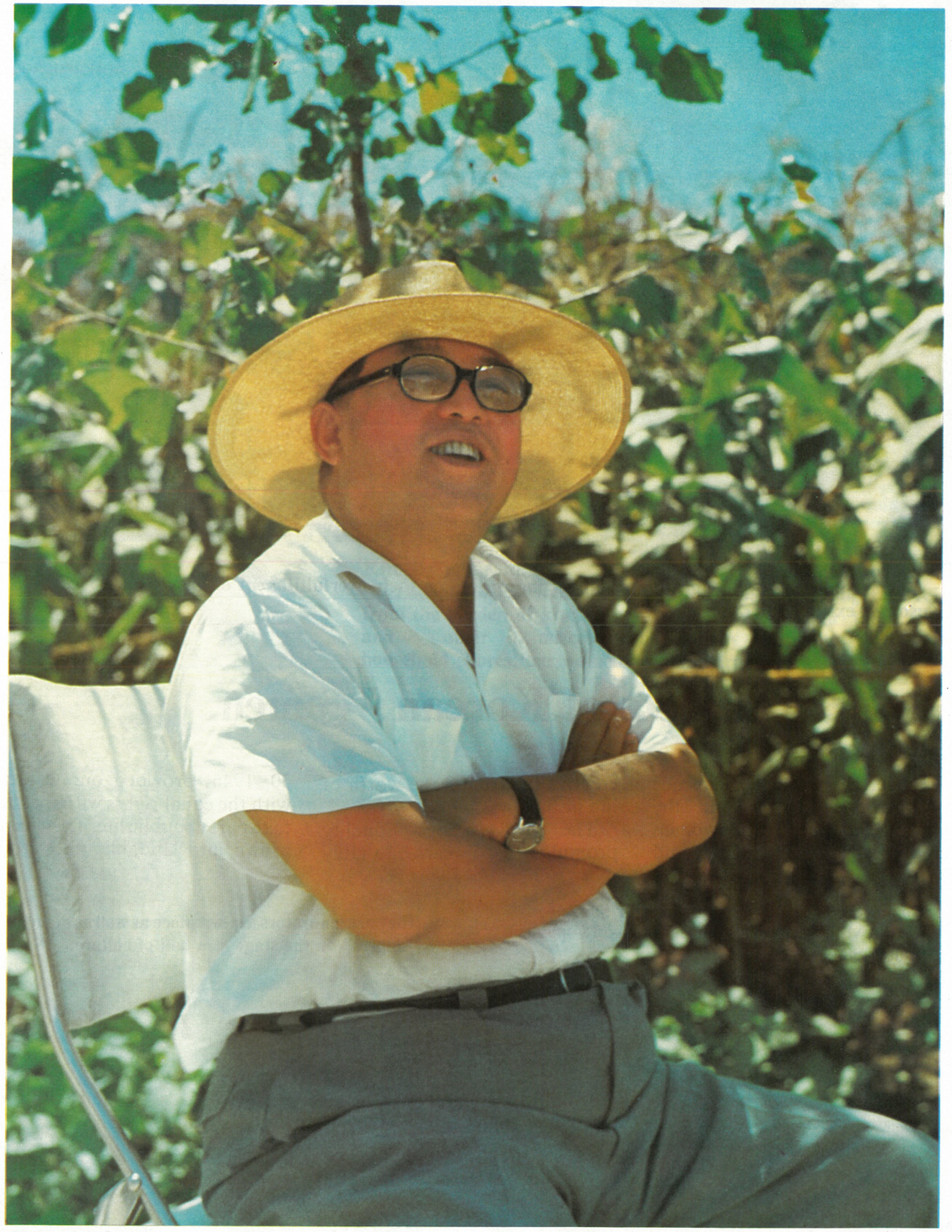
While transplanting rice-seedlings or sowing seed with a basket on the shoulder side by side with peasant women in the rural villages, she called upon them to do worthwhile work by farming and studying assiduously and implementing the state policy before anybody else.

Afterwards, workwomen rebuilt damaged factories shoulder to shoulder with men and set machines in motion again to carry on a vigorous production increase struggle. And peasant women were given land equally with men to become the owner of land and did farming with all sincerity to harvest a bumper crop.

* * *

Many years have passed from the time when Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, led our women favoured with the Law on Sex Equality to creditably carry out their task as the proud and trustworthy pillars of the state in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

Though Comrade Kim Jong Suk passed away on September 22, 1949, her noble revolutionary spirit will remain alive eternally in the hearts of our women who are advancing triumphantly to accomplish the cause of Juche while pushing forward one of the two wheels of revolution upholding the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party's instructions.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought a good harvest of maize to this land

The whole factory congratulates labour innovators on their overfulfillment of yearly plan (At the Kusong Textile Mill)

Aspects of Korean Women

Under the warm benevolence of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, our women enjoy an independent and creative life feeling the worth of life in happiest mood.

The Law on Sex Equality promulgated 35 years ago (July 30, 1946) provided our women with the equal rights with men to take part in public life. They have grown into laudable innovators of the revolution and construction.

Now they conduct creative activities devoting their all to the country, the people and the revolution in all fields of society including politics, the economy, science and culture.

Owing to the wise guidance and concern of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, our women are given all excellent conditions to join in the public life to the full, freed from the heavy burden of household chores.

Labour Hero Li Bok Nyo, spinner of the Kusong Textile Mill, is a famous pioneer in a multi-spindle tending movement

They are innovators at workplace as well as popular "singers" on the stage at a hall of culture

Kang Myong Ok is Chairman of the Migok Co-op Farm Management Board and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. She has ensured a rich harvest this year, too, by carrying through the Juche farming method.

At an automatic control room of the Steel Workshop NO. 2 of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Having been freed largely from the burden of kitchen work and other miscellaneous household chores, our women are now taking part unhampered in collective work and various social activities and giving free rein to their ability and talent in the worthy struggle for socialist construction."

Women workers go to the factory college after a day's work

Labour Hero Li Jong Sun, principal of the Aewon Senior Middle School, Ryonggang County, Nampo City, holds the sectional forum frequently to enhance the quality of instruction.

Fine nurseries, kindergartens and public service establishment are found everywhere in town and countryside, which lessen women's household burdens.

Freed from the burden of childcare and kitchen work, now our women participate unrestricted in collective labour and various socio-political activities. And they perform labour feats while working joyfully in their workplace to fit in with their ability, strength and constitution.

Though a mother of three children, Li Bok Nyo of the Kusong Textile Mill became a Labor Hero.

Excluded from socio-political activities in the past with no freedom and rights, Chairman Kang Myong Ok of the Migok Co-op Farm in Sariwon City and research worker Dr. Ryu Suk Gun of the Institute of Micro Biology, Academy of the Medical Science, were denied to touch freely with the outside world under exploitation, oppression, maltreatment and contempt, chained to feudal ethics and morals.

Today each of them is Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and doctor respectively.

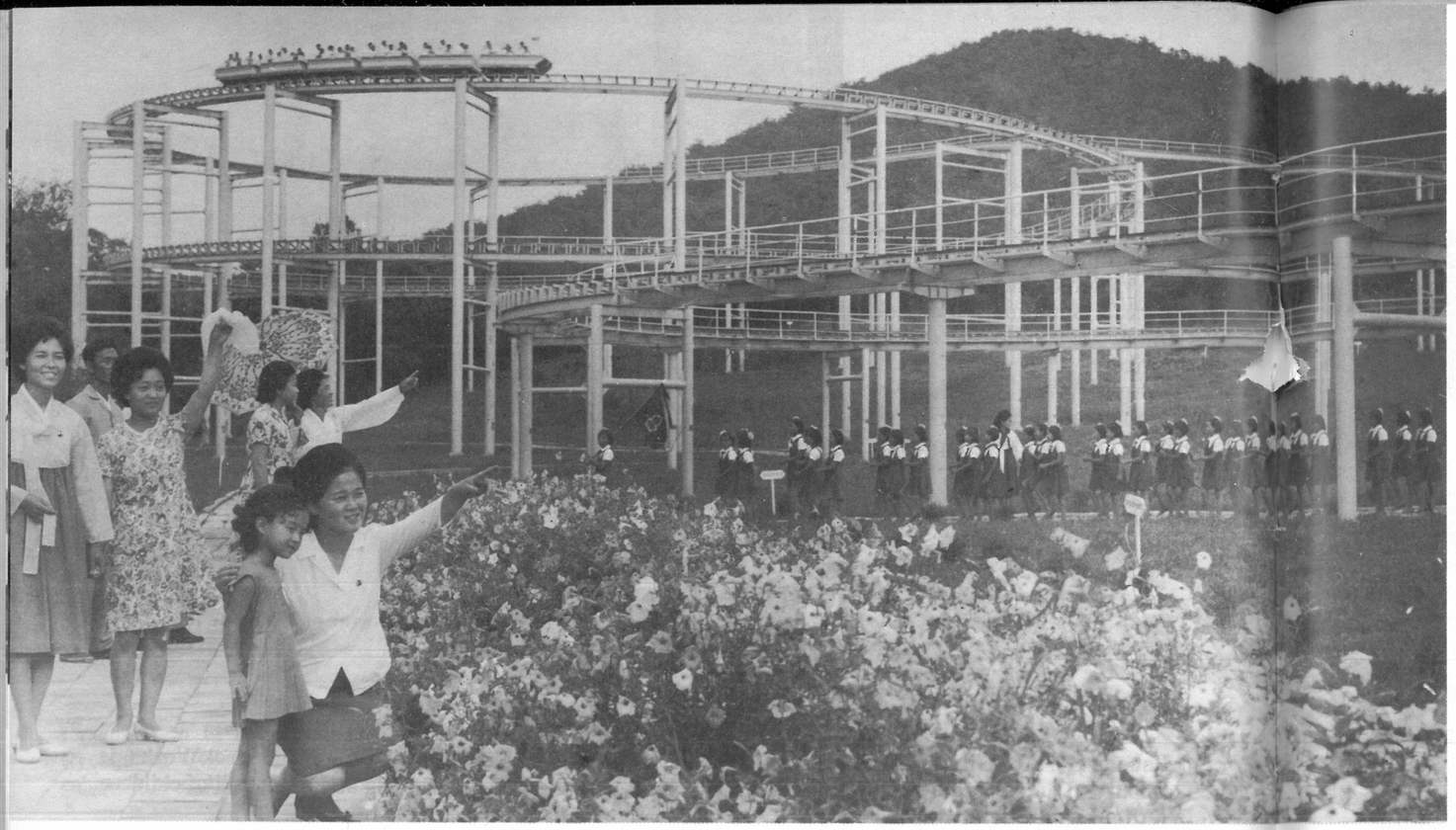
A bright future lies ahead of our women who are living and working in boundless happiness under the infallible guidance of the great leader.

Popular solo-singer Kim Ok Son rose from an ordinary peasant girl to the People's Actress under the gracious care of the glorious Party

A scene of dance "Snow Falls"

Ryu Suk Gun has also grown up to be the Doctor of Medicine thanks to the benevolence of the fatherly leader

Labour Hero Li Gil Son, headmistress of the nursery school belonging to the Chongjin Steel Works, is Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. She is always sincere in upbringing and education of children with a high sense of responsibility.



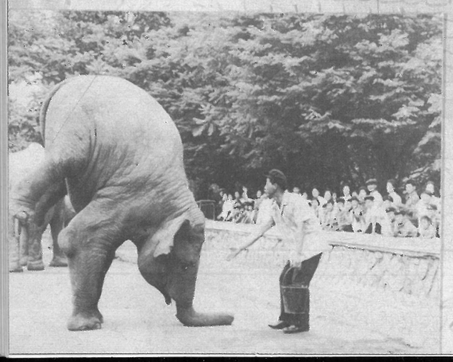
Jolly jet coaster is running

At Taesong-san Pleasure Park

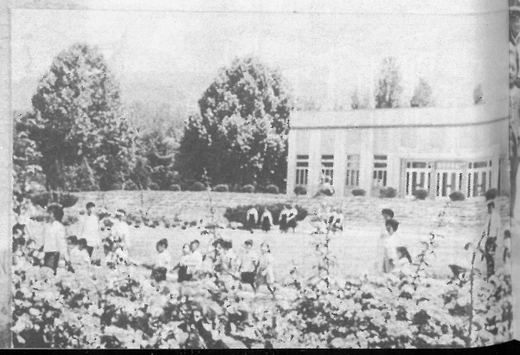
Mt. Taesong, famous for its natural scenery from olden time, lies to the northeast of Pyongyang.

There are the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs' tombs and many historic relics boasting of our long history and cultural tradition.

The fatherly leader is always solicitous earnestly to provide our people with fine cultural recreation conditions. He gave instructions as to building good cultural recreation ground for working people in such a significant and picturesque Mt. Taesong, and provided his wise guidance for the construction of pleasure park.



Elephant's acrobatic feats enjoy popularity



A partial view of botanical garden

Thanks to the utmost affection and favour of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party centre, a pleasure park made its appearance covering an area of more than 2,000 hectares there. A 16 km-long loop road was laid out in the pleasure park linking its surrounding peaks, in addition to the well-paved highway and hundreds of paths. And an up-to-date metro extends from various sections of the capital to this place.

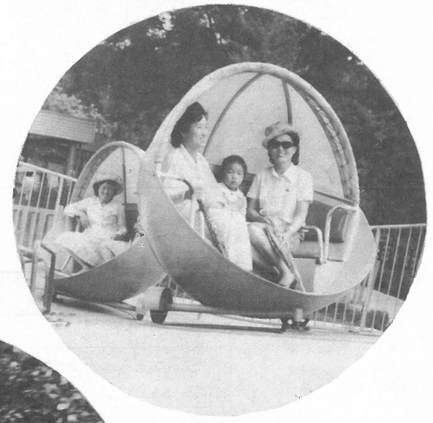
Both sides of big gateway to the pleasure park are widely occupied by a large-scale zoo and botanical garden with our rich animal and botanical resources plus various kinds of well-known animals and plants from the different regions of the world.

Every variety of sporting and cultural recreation facilities, resting places and public service establishments are found here and there.

Moreover, the pleasure park has a wonder wheel with a height of 36 metres, and a 1,500 metre-long jet coaster, a monorail and many other modern playing facilities such as various rotation cars, swings and slides, which add more pleasure to the recreation of the working people and children.

In April 1971 our people erected here the historic monument in the Taesong-san Pleasure Park to transmit the profound favour and affection of the fatherly leader for generations to come.

Flume ride



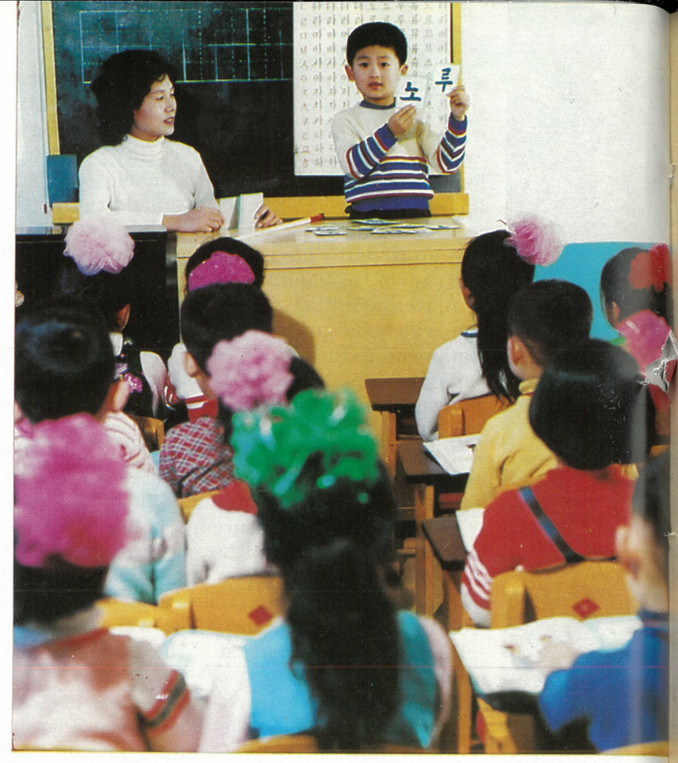
Pleasure at tilter whirl

On astro fighter

At a soft drink shop

Our Future Generation Growing up

(At the Kindergarten of the Chongjin Steel Works)



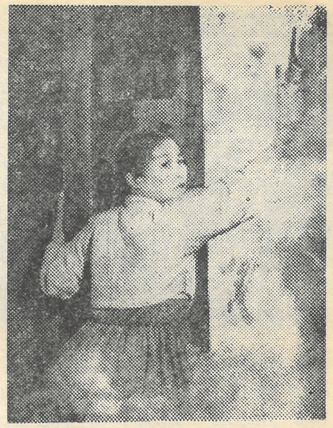
Five-year old child gives correct answer to the question of his teacher

"We want to be artists"

Who can build a better house?

We develop physical strength

Creation of "Sea of Blood"-type Revolutionary Opera



Mother, heroine of the revolutionary opera *Sea of Blood,* fires at the oncoming enemy and opens a gate of a walled-town to ensure victory in the battle for liberating the town

An immortal masterpiece, Sea of Blood *had been written and staged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930s. It was adapted into a revolutionary opera under the guidance of the glorious Party centre ten years ago in our country.*

On July 17, 1971 the first performance of the revolutionary opera Sea of Blood *based on the immortal classic of the same title was given in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.*

Greeting the anniversary of the birth of the new Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera, we recall with deep emotion those historic days when the revolutionary opera made its appearance embodying the great leader's Juche-oriented literary and art idea under the sagacious guidance of the Party.*

FIRST GUN-REPORT OF OPERATIC REVOLUTION

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The 1970's was indeed the heyday of Juche art when our literature and art blossomed out dazzlingly along the Party's Juche-oriented literary and art line."

It happened on one day in late June 1971.

That day, the creative staff of opera received the Party centre's grand conception as to creating a new type of revolutionary opera by operatizing the immortal classic Sea of Blood *produced in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.*

At that time the Party put forth a policy of doing away with the old-fashioned framework in opera, and instructed them to make it a starting point in the progress of national opera and a revolution.

The Party illumined the principles of production: to create a completely new form of revolutionary opera modernized on the popular foundation; to weave a play by orchestra combined with national and Western instruments, by elegant national dance, and by three-dimensional, moving stage decor while using stanzaed song and pangchang *as the basic means of description, different from the former opera production; and to set up the theme melody clearly and make it run through the opera.*

It was not a mere reformation or renovation in the production of opera but quite a unique, original policy that made it possible to thoroughly materialize the great leader's Juche-oriented idea on literature and art by upsetting accepted ideas and forms boldly and fundamentally.

It was beyond people's imagination until then that the stanzaed song and pangchang *could be the basic means of description in opera but they only knew about an old style of classic opera woven with "aria" or "recitative".*

Therefore, the hearts of our creative staff throbbed with boundless emotion and excitement at the Party centre's policy and principles for the creation of a unique Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera.*

Their preparedness, however, was not enough to accomplish such a lofty intention of the Party in those days.

Not a few composers infected with obsolete aesthetic idea were at a loss for the highly intensive yet terse, delicate and gem-like melodies of stanzaed songs fitting a new-type revolutionary opera.

It was at this juncture that they received a warm encouragement and scrupulous guidance from the Party.

The glorious Party centre repeatedly listened to 30 odd songs for the selection of a tune sometime, and another time taught them how to compose the stanzaed song in a soft and sweet and popularly style so that people could sing it easily and understand it instantly to become familiar with it while correcting the cadres' deviation one by one.

When the creative staffers didn't know what to do for the opera production, the Party centre gave advice to them, and cheered and encouraged them

Mother powerfully calls upon the people shouting, "Revolution is the only way to life. Let's take up arms to fight a decisive battle!"

praising them even for their faint gleam of fresh success, and fired their zeal for nobler achievement each time they inclined to a standstill out of satisfaction at a success.

Thus appeared first in the world a new form of opera with toiling masses and independent men as its hero and heroine—the Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera as a comprehensive theatrical art that is run through with national and popular stanzaed songs while organically combining stanzaed songs,* pangchang *with elegant national dance and stage decor. It was entirely attributable to the great leader's Juche-oriented idea on literature and art, and to the outstanding literary theory and original literary policy of our Party centre—its perfect personifier—as well as to its energetic guidance for their materialization.*

SPEED CAMPAIGN PRODUCED A MIRACLE

The course of creating the Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera was a series of brilliant days when the Juche-based principles of production to conduct the speed campaign was laid down by our Party and its great vitality was proved positively through practice.*

The speed campaign launched by our Party required to push the raised task ahead by lightning operation method and wind it up in a flash while ensuring its quality on the highest level.

By applying the policy of speed campaign to the creation of the revolutionary opera, our Party centre saw to it that the revolutionary opera Sea of Blood *thoroughly unique and original in its content and style was completed in a little over a month.*

Successful production of a new form of opera called for musical composition above all.

The Party led the composers to creative research and meditation on melodies so as to make a revision of a song and at the same time prepare the next scene to stage it in the operatic production. As a result, they were able to compose 47 famous musics in a short space of 20 odd days.

Under the Party's energetic guidance and benevolent affection, a new face taking on the role of heroine mastered her part excellently in only a half month, and orchestral players worked wonders by memorizing within a week the whole of a full score ranging from an introduction to finale.

Thus, the immortal masterpiece was brought to completion on the supreme standard in a short space of time.

On the basis of the experience of creating the revolutionary opera Sea of Blood, *the Party had four revolutionary operas produced at such speed in a little over one year.*

Every libretto and each melody of the Sea of Blood*-type revolutionary opera as well as each of its scenes and countless famous musics are permeated with the Party's lofty thoughts.*

The more we see and enjoy the wonderful Juche art, the loftier emotional feelings and the deeper impression it gives us. It has come into full blossom under the brilliant guidance of our glorious Party centre that is creditably embodying the great leader's Juche-oriented idea on literature and art.

CHANG GWANG YON

Impressions on Art of Juche Korea

"Rapid progress of literature and art in Korea is fundamentally due to the guidance of this sphere by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the successor to the Juche cause initiated by great President Kim Il Sung, and brilliant literary thinker and theoretician."

(Yanri Berg, Secretary for International Relations of the Malmö City Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden and Chief of Foreign Affairs Section of the Workers' Educational Association.)

"It gripped my heart completely.

"Stanzaic songs, *pangchang* producing mysterious charming voice, dancing performed by dancers reminiscent of fairies, fascinating stage decor and impeccable orchestra—all these are new and unique and conducive to decorating the best art."

(Bechera Bedeadre, student of the postgraduate course of Naples Music Academy.)

"A great art is backed up invariably by a great man, great philosopher, great statesman and great master of aesthetics. I was anxious to know who the great guider was.

"It was not until today that I came to know who the great guider was.

"Korean art shows the way of creating true art to the people the world over, being in the van of art in the 20th century, as it is under the leadership of esteemed President Kim Il Sung and the preeminent guider."

(Roman Bullid, Director-General of the Rome Opera Theatre.)

"Now I've realized clearly who the great artist, great guider that operatized this immortal masterpiece is.

"He is really the genius of ideology that the world has produced. His wisdom is deeper than the Mediterranean Sea or Pacific Ocean, and his genius is loftier than the Alps or the Himalayas."

(Madao, producer of the Rome Opera Theatre.)

"Your sincere creative spirit and creative posture made me think of who brought up and leads such a seasoned and perfect art troupe.

"He is truly a great thinker, man of artistic talent and past master of the arts in leadership.

"Korea has become the cradleland of genuine opera and the ideal land of art so much envied by mankind because she has the great guider of revolution and art.

"I am envious of the Juche artists who are blazing the path of new opera for mankind in the 20th century, led by the great guider."

(Elio Boncompagny, Vice-Director of the Art Department of the San Carlo Theatre in Naples and music critic.)

☆

Foreign publications give praise to our Juche art

☆

The Place Where Hymn of Praise for Human Beings Rings out

—A Visit to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital—

After inspecting the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital in autumn last year, Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, had this to say:

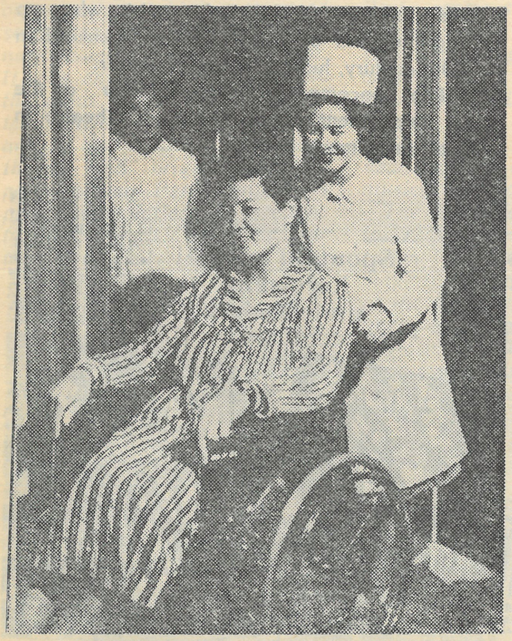
"I inspected yesterday the Maternity Hospital built in Pyongyang on the initiative of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and under the direct guidance of the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il.

"There is no hospital furnished with such up-to-date equipment even in the most advanced countries of the world."

His feeling is shared by all visitors to the hospital.

The grandiose and gorgeous building that looks like a warm and dear mother's bosom, a beautiful park that lies extensively before the building, the jets of water that form rainbows of prismatic colors, the central hall floored with precious marble and the latest medical appliances and instruments.... At a glance, one feels as if one's all diseases were cured spontaneously.

On a wheel chair towards maternity ward



However all the visitors' admiration proceeds from neither its picturesque scene nor its modern facilities.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...our people's centuries-old desire to live long and happily in good health, free from disease, has come true in the era of the Workers' Party."

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital is another gift of love bestowed upon our people by the great leader who devotes his all to their liberty and happiness, and it is also a monumental edifice built by the far-sighted plan and the wise guidance of the glorious Party centre that wholly takes upon itself our people's destiny and brings a boundless happiness and bright future on them.

The hospital attains the highest level in all respects—its scale and equipment, its content and style, which serves for the health of women and children.

"Words fail me to express the great affection of our Party that values people most and makes everything serve them."

So saying, a medical worker of the resuscitation ward at the third floor of the Building No. 1, the main part of the hospital, related an impressive story.

According to him, few patients are found in the resuscitation department, and yet there is such machine as is used once or twice a year at most. The machine is vital to the patient, but its price is too exorbitant and its utility factor is too low to be found in the hospitals of capitalist countries. However, sparing nothing for human life our Party saw that all necessary facilities were installed regardless of their cost.

Such a story could be heard everywhere in delivery room, operation room, lab and X-ray room equipped with TV and telerecording apparatuses.

Every nook and corner of the hospital are deeply permeated by the warm loving care with which the glorious Party centre took a step to fly a special plane and change the course of a big ship at sea for saving simple sailors from a fatal illness in the middle of the ocean, and to dispatch a flying corps for rescuing a nameless girl of a fishing hamlet from floating ice on the ebbing tide.

It suddenly occurred to me that I met a grandma at the park.

It happened sometime before. At the urgent report an ambulance rushed to the house, when the pregnant woman was found to be in a critical condition. The grandma and her folks gave up the woman and unborn child for lost.

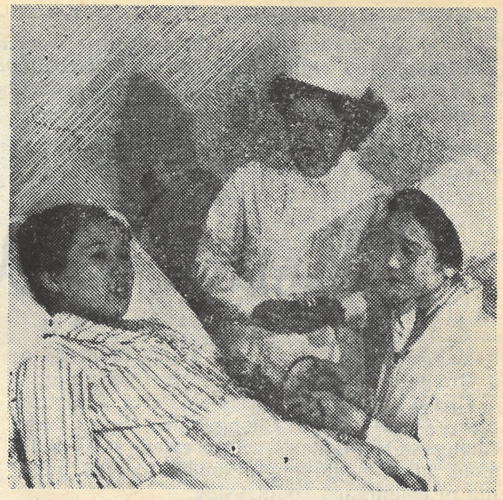
Several days later, surprisingly enough the old woman saw her healthy daughter-in-law and grandson at the TV interview room. In excess of her emotion, she cried for joy, "You, once dead, have come to life thanks to the Party's benefits. Am I dreaming or waking!..."

This is not isolated case with the grandma living in Pyongchon District, Pyongyang.

On reflection, our women had to suffer ill-treatment and pocket not a few insults in the past simply because they were "women". They had no alternative to undergo labour pains gulping down bitter tears at other's cowshed, field-furrow or kitchen for they were not allotted even a warm room where they should cut a navel cord after delivery.

Now how is our situation? Ours is the dream-like reality. Thanks to the splendid and latest medical facilities, the above-mentioned woman who was at the point of death appeared with the joy of revival on the TV screen of the interview room.

At the sixth floor, passing through maternity wards, I looked round the lovely babies getting sound sleep in the incubators with automatic air- and humidity-conditioner.



Sincerity

The maternity wards present a close semblance to a rest home.

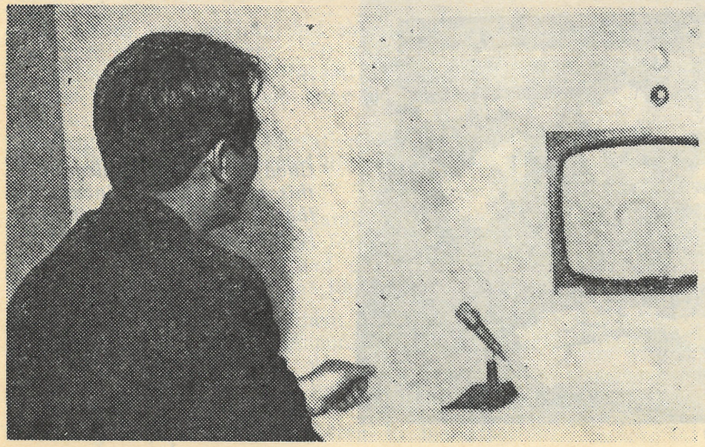
In the soft-coloured room that appeals to a sense of stability, there are height-adjustable beds installed with signal apparatus to call doctors and nurses at will. The same apparatuses are seen at indoor toilets, too.

Here in this hospital our ordinary working women receive free medical treatment to their hearts' content.

Leaving the hospital I felt my heart swell with surging emotion.

How happy are our people who are living in this land where man's dignity is most valued and where a hymn of praise for human beings rings out.

CHOE HYE OK



Joy of meeting (at a TV interview room)

"The workers, peasants and other working people, who were formerly held in bondage without any rights, now directly participate in state administration and politics as masters of state power and conduct free social and political activities as members of political parties and social organizations."

KIM IL SUNG

TRUE STORY

Master of Chongsan Plain

Modern cosy houses are found in order at a village some 20 km west from Pyongyang.

This is the Chongsan Co-op Farm, a historic place where the "Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method" was created; it is a famous place supplying a model for the building of communist countryside.

While putting the main stress on grain production, the co-op farm raises vegetables, livestock and fruits.

This co-op farm has over 110 tractors and trucks, more than 60 rice-transplanters, tens of riceharvesters and 1,000-odd trailer farm machines of various kinds.

With the vigorous promotion of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party, all farm works are mechanized here in Chongsan-ri. Through its annual increase of grain production, it gets ahead of other co-op farms all over the country.

Choe Gum Son, a woman of 42 years, is the Chairman of this big co-op farm. As the head of the farm she assiduously runs the rural economy. She is also a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Receiving me she began with the following story.

The great leader brought liberation and equality to our working women who had groaned under double and treble oppression and subjugation, deprived of their all rights, in the past Japanese imperialist colonial rule (before August 15, 1945). And he trained them to be master of the country and the pillars of revolution. As the fullfledged master of sovereignty today, our women take part directly in state administration and politics.

Choe Gum Son participated in the important discussion about the state budget at the 5th Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly held in April this year. Saying that each time she discussed national affairs at such a large meeting, her thought naturally went to her past days, she told an episode before national liberation.

She was born into a poor sharecropper's. For all their backbreaking labour throughout the year, her parents failed to keep the pot boiling.

Carrying her (two years old then) on the back, her mother worked her fingers to the bone tilling and weeding, but she got nothing but hunger and poverty. To make matters worse, she overworked herself ill and left behind her four little sons and daughters to her husband....

Along with national liberation, the fatherly leader brought a new hopeful life to her family, too.

He distributed land to the family and opened a broad avenue of learning for her and her brothers and sisters who had grown without knowing what the school was like.

But a misfortune befell them once more.

During the period of temporary retreat in the Fatherland Liberation War in 1950, her father was killed cruelly by the US imperialist aggressors.

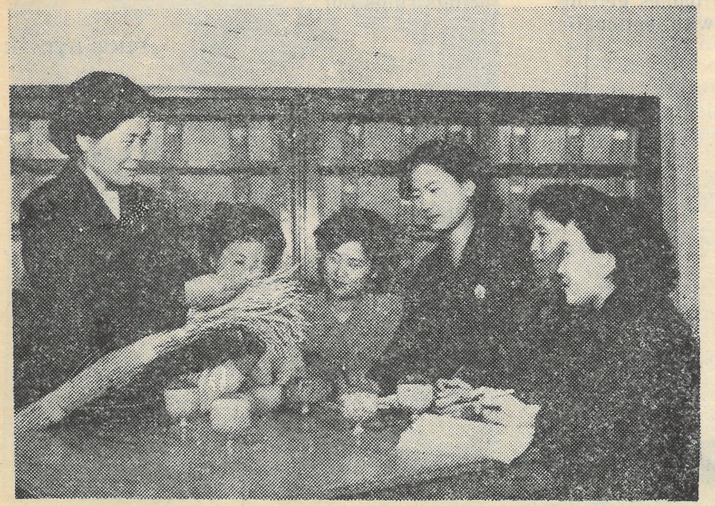
Taking the parentless children to his all-embracing heart, however, the fatherly leader saw that they continued to study in happiness.

Choe Gum Son graduated from an agricultural college to be an agronomical cadre. Thanks to the great trust and favour of the fatherly leader and the Party, now she is active as the co-op farm chairman in Chongsan-ri, a glorious land, and a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

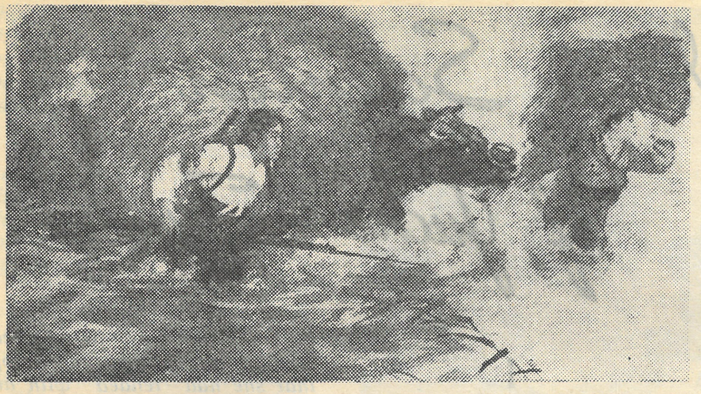
Shedding tears of gratitude for the benefits of the fatherly leader who kindly taught her how to carry on her heavy duty leading her in the right direction, she said:

"I am a Deputy and chairman of a co-op farm with the honourable title of 'Kim Il Sung Order'. I owe this honour entirely to the fatherly leader...."

(Continued on p. 43)



Choe Gum Son, Chairman of this co-op farm, inculcates the Juche farming method in farmers' mind



KOREAN PAINTING:

"WOMEN OF NAMGANG VILLAGE"

Seeing a Korean painting, "Women of Namgang Village", the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Its characters are the very image of the resourceful, fearless women of Korea who fought at home as heroically as the men on the front, making any sacrifice necessary to win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War."

This painting depicts those women who bestirred themselves for the wartime increase of grain production in the Namgang village situated at the front in those trying days of the Fatherland Liberation War when the entire nation was fighting a life-and-death struggle in hearty response to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's call **"Everything for victory in the war!"**

Out of a sheer desire to do farm at any cost and send more food to the front, our women ploughed paddy and dry fields in place of men and transplanted rice-seedlings amidst shot and shell.

The grain raised by strenuous efforts!

With a single mind to send the ripe rice delightedly to the battle line as early as possible, the women are crossing over the Namgang River carrying on the head and the back sheaves of rice gathered in all the night through.

Boom, boom, bang, bang....

Though the enemy send shells on the paddy fields which the women moved off a moment ago, they valiantly ford the river braving boiling waves under heavy fire.

All the characters burn with the hatred against the enemy: A famous ploughgirl holds a rifle tightly in the spirit of annihilating the enemy at a blow as if she were a fighter at the charge; A serviceman's wife holds an ox by the bridle striving through the waters in the van of the village-folks: A mother carries sheaves of rice both on her head and in her arms in a fiery frame of mind to send even a bit more of grain to the heroic People's Armymen.

The ox plows the waves forward putting out its strength as if reading out their mind.

In this way our women went into the decisive battle heroically for the sake of the great leader and the Party, for the worthy life and the gracious people's power—the source of happiness.

Thanks to such women, our country turned fortress irrespective of the front or the rear, and won victory over the US imperialist aggressors in the hard-fought war.

A Woman Scientist of Juche Type

She makes a deep study of the works of the great leader first of all

A botanical researcher Paek Sol Hui is a doctor and Labour Hero. She is known to everybody in our country.

But she was an ordinary, little known scientist until sometime ago.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung found her who struggled devoting her all to the Party and the revolution, to the country and the people, and highly praised her describing her as an unassuming hero. The glorious Party centre showed her great favour by seeing that the whole Party and the entire people should learn from her example.

Then, what sort of a woman is Paek Sol Hui who has been favoured with such a deep confidence and the highest honour?

1

In order to cut a conspicuous figure out of a mediocrity, it is imperative to pass through a number of long-pending serious crises full of turns and twists. It is much more the case with a scientist who researches into the unknown world.

When Paek Sol Hui specializing in botany undertook a research work to breed a new strain of a crop which was of great significance in the improvement of people's livelihood, her closest friends advised her to give it up because it would take 10 years or more to succeed in it.

But she did not vacillate at all. The crop—the subject of study—was a valuable one that the great leader had tentatively cultivated in his own residential garden to further improve the livelihood of our people.

Therefore, she regarded the researches not as a work to solve a mere scientific and technical problem but a sacred duty assigned by the times and the revolution.

2

Her road of scientific research was not smooth from the start.

The first experiment that was conducted between an anticipation for success and anxiety for failure. came to naught.

She combed the experimental plot of 2,000 square metres, but could not find her desired seed at all. It was the crop that she had tended with all her sincerity virtually living in the field during the spring and summer.

When she passed another year without any progress in the two-year long seed production, some officials of the research institute suggested that she should change her research theme.

Her heart broke when she received this information.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...one must devote oneself to revolutionary work with a deep consciousness that what one does is for the Party, the working class and the people and for the triumph of the revolution."

In the thought that she could not leave off the work desired by the great leader without carrying it out, she expressed her resolve not to stop her research work.

The subject of her research, however, presented many difficult problems beyond her spiritual and physical power. She had to do a huge amount of work for the experimental field while making an additional study of plant-breeding for she did not major in it in her university days. Moreover she had to live for a long time in a secluded place far away from her research institute.

But, she took up all such mental and physical burden with cheerful courage.

Until she succeeded in finding the new strain she gave no thought to any other course than three places—the research institute in Pyongyang, her experimental plot in a farm village and her simple lodging at a peasant house there.

Even on merry national holidays she used to pass the busy time sowing in the field. On the sixtieth birthday of her dear mother she consoled her mother by a letter.

When the question arose whether to get married or continue with her research work for a new strain, she chose the latter, valuing her conviction.

The farmers were moved by the clear conscience of a girl scientist who was striving to give pleasure to the fatherly leader, and helped her heartily. The ri Party secretary rendered positive political and material assistance to her, saying that all the work to afford delight to the great leader was their own task.

She devoted her precious youth unsparingly and solely to the great leader and the Party, to the country and the people. Thus she succeeded in gaining a new strain of the crop at last after six years of endless fidelity.

3

In the autumn of 1974 she completed her task of research successfully through six years long strenuous efforts. It was really a joyful and happy autumn for her.

Congratulating her upon a successful attainment, her friends advised her to prepare a degree thesis first of all, and her mother urged her to wind up wedding problem. Party organization also exhorted her not to put off the accession to the Party.

Nevertheless, she declined all honour and pleasure, saying that she must further continue her research to extend the benefits of biology to people.

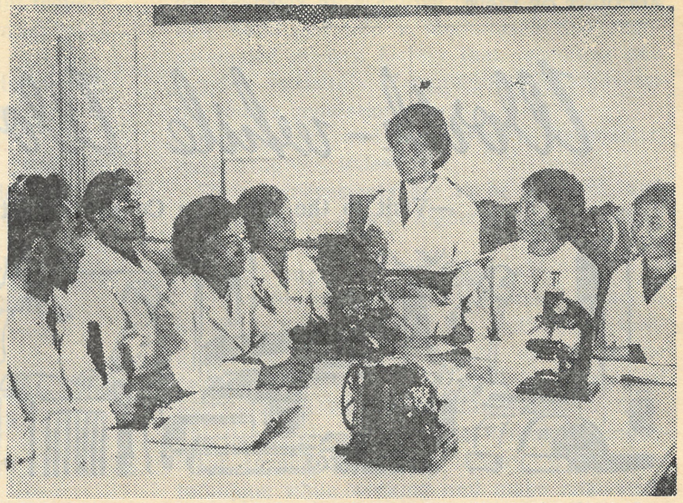
Thus, she embarked again on a more laborious research work and left for a new place of experiment wearing knapsack with packets of seed bag and reagents on her back.

The course of research for other five years to put the new strain to various use for the people's livelihood—it was really a course fraught with difficulties. But, as she was a Juche-type scientist with a definite goal of life and a firm conviction, she was able to tide over all hardships creditably.

In the space of five years since her moving to the new experimental place, that is, after ten years of her patient research, she opened up broad vistas in the extensive cultivation of the new strain and its active utilization for the people's living.

The fatherly leader discovered a girl scientist who accomplished a remarkable feat silently and gave a high praise to her achievements. Describing her, who had consecrated her youth to the Party and the revolution, to the country and the people, as an unassuming hero, the fatherly leader personally presented her with the membership card of the Workers' Party of Korea, put a gold medal on her chest and conferred the certificate of biological doctorate on her, highly appreciating her sweat of unobserved devotion and the fruits of her labour as the most valuable thing in the world.

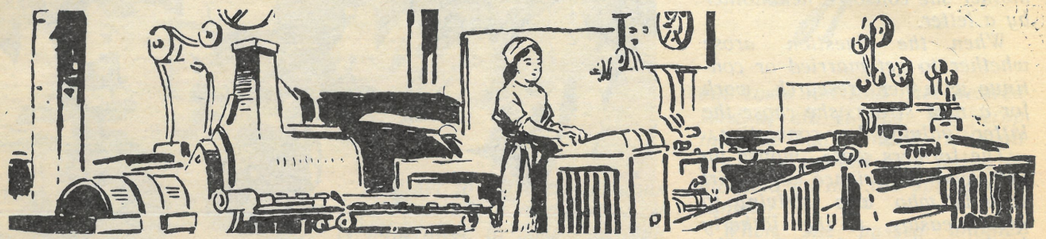
Paek Sol Hui is, indeed, a genuine Juche-type scientist and proud heroine in our times who has grown up under the boundlessly benevolent care of the great leader and the Party centre.



Paek Sol Hui discusses about a new task of scientific researches

Worth-while Work Place

—Visit to the Hongwon County Foodstuff Factory—



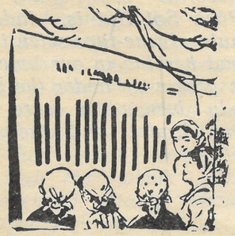
It is thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that every county has many local industry factories which make foodstuffs, fabrics, clothes and furniture from local raw materials and become worth-while work places for women.

Sometime ago I made a visit to the Hongwon County Foodstuff Factory.

I entered premises by the main gate of the factory situated at the foot of a hill bathed in the morning sun.

The first sight that struck me were a red-bar graph and flashnews on the results of production along with a powerful slogan "Let us make a general march to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" on a bulletin-board by the front gate.

I fully felt the fiery enthusiasm and spirit of the workwomen who turned out in the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.



PRODUCTION EMULATION GRAPH

I came to a stop before an emulation graph showing each workteam's results of production.

Two young women were talking with each other before it.

"Yong Hui, wonderful, indeed!... Your workteam refashioned equipment, I understand, and has already attained its monthly production goal in the first ten days!" said a woman wearing a red kerchief.

Another replied with a pleasant smile:

"Well, it's a quite an easy job for your workteam to overfulfill daily assignment at 300 percent, I'm sure. The red bar shows steady rising, doesn't it?"

Their words gained the ear of mine.

I exchanged greetings with them.

The woman with a red kerchief on was Lim Chun Un at the soy workteam and another was Kim Yong Hui at the confectionary workteam.

"Upholding the important tasks set forth by the fatherly leader at the Sixth Party Congress, the whole factory wages an energetic production increase drive to carry out the current year's plan before the anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10)," Yong Hui stressed and added that they introduced scores of technical innovation plans recently to boost production.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's."

On receipt of this important instruction of the fatherly leader's, they gave constant thought to how to produce and supply more of tasty foodstuffs for the people.

They reconditioned equipment by themselves and carried on an energetic struggle to normalize production at high level.

Lim Chun Un said, "We obtain monthly-growing results of production while steadily enlarging the variety of foodstuffs."

In front of the graph I was moved by intense loyalty of workers there who were carrying through the Party policy unconditionally.

BOTH FACTORY AND WOMEN MAKE PROGRESS

What surprised me in the soy workteam was that not a worker was found around a soy-fermenting tank. "Are they readjusting machine?" I doubted, but, the needle of its meter was turning regularly.

My doubt was cleared up when I met Kim San Ok who was repairing a compressor.

A soy-producing worker, she emphasized that all of 3 machine hands became unnecessary because they remodelled the soy-fermenting tank by their own efforts.

She smilingly answered to my admiration: "Do you want to know about its remodelling by the women's efforts, don't you? In fact, we used to call repairman because of a loosened screw. But, we could not advance a step without knowing technique in view of incessant modernization of the factory equipment. So, we made a determination that we must acquire technique in order to do our duty as the master of the factory. And we tackled the task and found out that nothing was impossible to a determined mind."

Not only them, but the whole of factory raised the torch of technical innovation drive vigorously; they pursued technical study, repaired machines on their own and strove to acquire one technical skill or more.

Thus, they trained themselves to be skilled operators and repairers, all-round mechanics and inventors capable of rebuilding the soy-fermenting tank by their own ability.

Their factory used to process nothing but a few seafoods by primitive method at first, but now developed into a mechanized and semi-automated modern factory that produces and supplies foodstuffs of more than 70 kinds for the county population.

Both factory and work women, its master, made progress, indeed.

Their achievements are to be pride of, and yet they have a new higher goal and firmer resolve.

Female engineer Li Sun Im said:

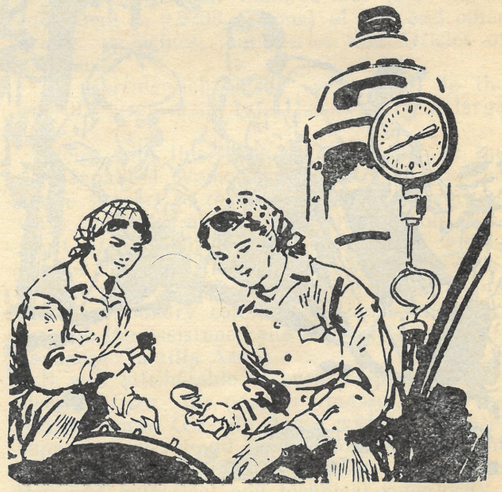
"In active response to the tasks advanced by the fatherly leader at the Sixth Party Congress, we struggle to further modernize the factory installations, increase the quality of foodstuff markedly and multiply their variety. The flames of mass technical innovation movement envelop the whole factory. We acquire technique while working and make innovation while learning technique. In the course of this innovation, all of women workers will grow up into high-grade skilled hands, into associate and full engineers."

Though small, the factory furnishes various kinds of foodstuffs to the county folks. How wonderful it is!

Hopeful and happy are the life of those women who brighten it through worth-while labour keeping the honour of socialist constructors.

I left the factory in a satisfied and delighted frame of mind.

KIM SON YONG



Anti-Japanese Women's Association and Its Assistance to Guerillas

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first revolutionary women's mass organization in our country that was founded in December 1926, powerfully inspired its members and the broad sections of women to the work of supporting and assisting the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in every way, and thus made much contribution to strengthening the guerilla ranks and guaranteeing their activities positively.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the workers of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to the following effect:

...The Women's Association must regard it as the most important duty to support the guerilla army and lead its entire membership to supply a model for the assistance to the guerilla army.

In hearty response to the great leader's teaching, the association gave unremitting support and aid to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army during the whole period of anti-Japanese armed struggle. And its assistance to the guerilla army became active particularly at the time when the anti-Japanese armed struggle expanded into the homeland under the wise guidance of the great leader.

In those days it was a life-staking fight to support the guerilla army.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors ran amuck in an attempt to hamper the people's support and assistance to the guerilla army: The bestial aggressors recklessly arrested and slaughtered those people who purveyed provisions and commodities to the guerilla army.

Therefore, the assistance to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was possible only by a high sense of revolutionary enthusiasm and consciousness of the broad sections of popular masses.

It was at this juncture that Comrade Kim Jong Suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine, went to the village of Taoquanli near Mt. Paekdu-san to carry out missions of underground activities given by the great leader, where she conducted political propaganda vigorously to mobilize the women's association members to the assistance to the guerilla army.

At Taoquanli and its vicinities Comrade Kim Jong Suk gave an intelligible explanation to the women's association members that the assistance to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was a work of sincerely holding the great leader in highest esteem and a sacred revolutionary work of liberating the country and emancipating women. Elucidating the character and mission of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army organized and led by the great leader, she made the women have a clear understanding that only by supporting the guerilla army, could they take back the lost country and lead a truly happy life freed from the double and treble oppression and exploitation.

Such politico-propaganda activities of hers exerted a great revolutionary influence upon the women's association members and broad sections of women.

As a result, many women in Taoquanli and other various areas vied with one another in aiding the revolutionary army.

As the women's revolutionary enthusiasm went up, she led the Anti-Japanese Women's Association to skilfully organize and mobilize them to their material support to the guerilla army.

She guided, first of all, the women's association members to take the van in securing the supply of goods and conveying them to the guerillas in mountains.

So, the women's association decided to give a helping hand to the small unit members of the revolutionary army in their military uniform production at secret camps, and conducted a vigorous work to get its membership and many women to procure necessary goods for the guerilla army on the market.

Under the guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Suk, sometimes the women's association members all over Taoquanli prepared simple foodstuffs with all devotion and sent them to the guerillas active in mountains; another time posting a sentry at dead night they hulled rice collectively in a mill as provisions for the guerilla army.

During 10 months from September 1936 to June 1937, three villages of Taoquanli, Xinxingcun and Zhiyanggai supplied the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with more than 950 metres of cotton cloth, over 900 pairs of sneakers, 200 odd pairs of padded socks, 300 or more suits of clothes, several hundred *mal* (one *mal* is equivalent to 9.9703 gallons) of rice and other grains, medicines, stationeries and articles of daily use.

As aforementioned, the assistance to the guerilla army made brisk headway on a large scale.

Along with this, the organizations of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association rendered active support to the guerilla army in various ways including medical aid, ammunition transport at the battle and acting as a guide.

Like this, the Anti-Japanese Women's Association made active contribution to achieving the revolutionary cause of national liberation through the assistance and support to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

It was attributable to such support and assistance from the popular masses that the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army without a state-supported rear could gain victory in the fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors that had numerical and technical superiority.

Famous Koryo Ceramics

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people of Koryo greatly developed the printing industry by inventing metal type for the first time in the world and manufactured the Koryo ceramics which the world values as treasures because of their distinctive colours, patterns and models. All these made our country famous."

The people of Koryo (918-1392) manufactured the Koryo ceramics valued by the world as treasures for their elegancy in well harmony with colours, patterns and models.

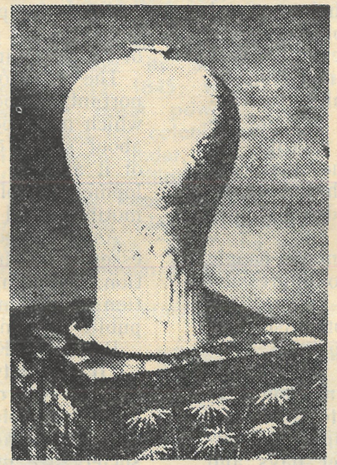
The Koryo porcelain, symbolic of our forefathers' creative wisdom and talent, reached the highest pinnacle in the history of the world ceramic art in that feudal age.

Taking over the time-honoured technical tradition of ceramic production and pursuing their artistic study in a strenuous and unique way, the ceramists of Koryo succeeded at last in producing the Koryo porcelain with elegant and delicate colours, fine and exquisite patterns and shapes.

Koryo ceramics comprise a variety of bluish, white and black wares, and are best represented by beautiful celadon porcelain.

Jade-green porcelain is another name of the celadon. This is derived from the fact that the celadon is as beautiful as green jadeite. This green colour could be obtained not by dyestuffs but by reducing flames in the process of firing in high temperature. So, it was not an easy job to bring out the colour and it needed high technical skill that much.

The celadon porcelain shining like jadeite was made about in the latter half of the 11th century.



Koryo celadon: Vase with a pattern of children

Besides the jade green, the Koryo porcelain-makers applied peculiar methods of finely decorating the ware's surface with beautiful varied patterns.

Take, as an example, the patterns incised on the jade-green kettles of those days. Mandarin ducks and domestic ducks are to be seen on the edge of the brook surrounded by willows with drooping branches. Found also on some porcelains are wild geese playing on the reed field. And others have artistical patterns of animals, plants and landscape such as cloud, crane, flower, butterfly, chrysanthemum and grape.

In addition to its excellent colours and patterns, the shape of Koryo porcelain is diverse and beautiful: Animal- or flower-shaped lids and handles are found. There are also bamboo shoot-, pomegranate-, gourd-, melon- and peach-shaped ceramic wares.

As we have seen, the Koryo ceramics are exquisite objects of applied arts harmonized organically with the distinctive colour, pattern and shape.

At that time the ceramics spread widely to foreign countries, adding world-wide fame to our country.

As a product of our working people's creative talent and highly-artistic skill, the Koryo ceramics are the pride of our national heritage, reflected with our people's custom and national sentiments.

Theory of Emancipation of Women (1)

Wakabayashi Keiko (Japan)

FOREWORD

We often hear the word "womanishness." What is the true meaning of it? Generally, women have a stronger feeling of service for others than men and find greater joy in that. They have delicate and sincere sentiments and pay heed to even a trifling matter. They have indefatigable vital energy, too, as seen in mothers. They are also said to be gentle, noble and obedient.

The women have developed their special womanish quality in the course of history in which they gave birth to children, brought them up and managed household matters.

However, in capitalist society, taking advantage of this specific quality of the women, the crafty ruling classes associated it with the feudalistic servile idea to create the class concept of "womanishness" as though taciturnity and meek submission were the cardinal virtues of women.

For it is in their interests to make people taciturn and tamely submissive to oppression and extortion.

This is the very essence of "womanishness" often talked about in capitalist society.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. Who likes to live shackled to others? Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, working people wanted to extricate themselves from feudal slavery just as they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression."

Today it has become the main trend of the times to live and fight against oppression and subordination and for independence and a new society, and there is no reason why the Japanese women should be against the trend.

Women have found the path of struggle for independence and turned out to fight the ideological offensive of the ruling classes, regain their proud quality from the hand of these classes and build up a genuinely just and prosperous society in which their dignity and special quality are respected.

The revolutionary theory of President Kim Il Sung furnishes a comprehensive answer to the question of emancipation of women because it is evolved from anthropocentricism.

1. ESSENCE OF THE QUESTION OF WOMEN

The question of women dates back to the time of the appearance in society of power and wealth, exploitation of man by man and inequality among people.

It is a very serious social question with such historical root cause.

Therefore, the correct solution of the question of women whose number accounts for one half of the population is essential for the elimination for good of all forms of exploitation and oppression and for the building of socialist, communist society in which all are equal and live happily. The genuine solution of the question also presupposes the complete removal of class domination.

The question of women is one of the important component parts of the revolution which must be solved without fail in bringing about social changes, and the proper solution of it at each stage of the revolutionary development is of very great significance in promoting social progress....

As seen above, the question of women is, in essence, a question of women's social liberation; accordingly, it may be said to be a question of making women the real master of all public life and the builders of a new society.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"If a society is to run normally, women who account for one half of the population must play their role satisfactorily; if we are to revolutionize and working-classize the whole of society, we must also revolutionize and working-classize women. Just as a wagon cannot run smoothly when only one of its wheels functions, so a society cannot develop on a sound basis when only men fulfil their duties."

Here President Kim Il Sung makes clear the position and role of women in society and social progress.

He compares women to one wheel of a wagon. This means that they hold equal position in society with men with whom they are linked by the single axle. And when he says that a wagon cannot run smoothly with one of its wheels, it means that the wagon can run smoothly at a rapid speed only when the women play their role just as men and the two wheels roll normally.

This is the conversion of the question of women's emancipation, the question which took its rise in the intense desire to liberate women from the state of miserable beings as the discriminated and oppressed, into a question of classing them as the master of struggle regarding them as such. Herein lies the epochal significance of the teaching. It may be said that the teaching gives answer to the essential question of women's liberation.

(to be continued)

The Lessons of History

The American imperialists, occupying south Korea for 36 years, have been imposing unbearable misfortunes and hardships upon our people. Though it was only 36 years ago that the US imperialists sneaked into south Korea, they have over 100-year long history of resorting to all cunning and wicked machinations while looking for a chance to invade Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy which has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, ever since the intrusion of the USS *General Sherman*."

In addition to her key point of military strategy, Korea has been known widely to the world from olden times for her rich resources. Forming sinister design on Korea, US imperialism commenced an aggression against her with the invasion by its pirate ship *General Sherman* 115 years ago.

THE INTRUSION OF *GENERAL SHERMAN* WAS NOT ACCIDENTAL OCCURRENCE

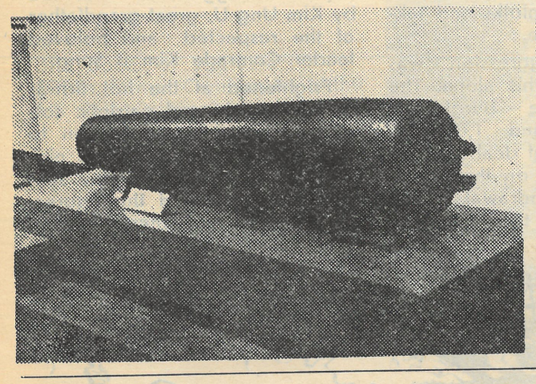
The US House of Representatives opened its session on February 12, 1845 when the capitalist great powers were scrambling for colonial spheres of influence under the pretext of "free competition".

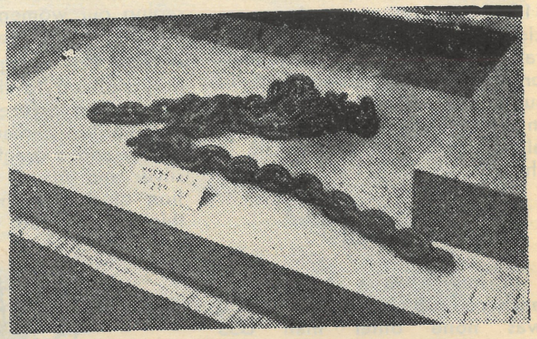
That day Representative Frat presented a "plan for opening Korea". In the "plan", he was arrogant enough to prattle that the time came for gratifying American traders and mariners' lust for business at Korea's harbors and markets, claiming to take an aggressive measure to "open" Korea at once.

The 1860s saw the full-scale development of the US imperialists' sinister plot to plunder Korea of her precious treasures, turn Korea into their commodity market, into their port of call on the transpacific route for aggression against Asia and use her as their military strategic base.

William Seaward, the then US Secretary of State, prated that they entered an era of demanding a junction like a colonized land in the Asian Continent. In the mid-1860s, US Minister Clay in Russia claimed that the United States of Ameri-

Cannon and cable taken from the US imperialist pirate ship General Sherman





(Continued from p. 35)

Sometimes on a dewy foot-path between ricefields or at the edge of paddy-field where the ears were swaying, another time at a consultative meeting or by telephon, the great leader acquainted himself with all the knotty problems arising in farm work to solve them lest she should have trouble in managing that big farm. Nor is that all. He graciously sent officials to help her in her work.

Really, there are numerous women who have grown into master of the country and the pillars of revolution like Choe Gum Son by the benefits of the great leader and the Party.

Everywhere in our country one can find women managers of industrial establishments, co-op farm chairmen and leading cadres of scientific, educational and cultural institutions. Not a few women work as deputies to the power organ at all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly and as Party workers. (Women occupy 20.8 percent of the total number of Deputies to the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.)

That is why, seeing our women enjoy an independent and creative life, foreign visitors to our country are unanimous in saying that the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung is a "benefactor for women's emancipation" and a "great man who afforded a model for women's emancipation."

KIM DONG CHUN

ca should build its base in the Asian waters and occupy the Komun Island in the South Sea of Korea first of all.

From 1866 hot discussions went on in the US Congress as to the impending question of invading Korea. Thus the American imperialist aggression of Korea began with the incident of *General Sherman*. This bespeaks that the ship's intrusion 115 years ago was not an accidental incident of the US pirates but an outcome of their premeditated manoeuvrings to subjugate our country as a link in the whole chains of US capitalism's aggression upon Asia in the 1860s.

"PICNIC" OF SEA ROBBERS

In June 1866 a strange ship anchored off Tientsin, China. It was none other than USS *General Sherman* that committed piracy for a long time on the coasts of China, Viet Nam and Siam (Thailand) and other countries in the Southeast Asia.

The pirates headed by Pleston made a noise that they left for a picnic in the beautiful land of Korea for the recovery of crew's health. But the ship was armed too much as a "pleasure boat".

Sailing from Tientsin on June 18, the ship intruded into our territorial waters via Chefoo, Shantung Province, and entered deep into our inland area along the Taedong-gang River wearing crafty camouflage of a peaceful trading vessel.

The Pyongyang authorities warned them to withdraw time and again. But turning a deaf ear to it, the pirate hordes kept on sailing the ship and closed in upon the Turu Islet near the Pyongyang Castle a few days later. And they trans-shipped into a boat to get a land for reconnaissance. They committed robbery without scruple while raping our womenfolks and taking people captive.

Their act of aggression was not confined to this alone. The freebooters were burglarious enough to demand 1,000 *sok* of rice and a great deal of gold, silver and *Insam* on the condition of their withdrawal. When this was rejected, they randomly looted our boats plying on the Taedong-gang River and fired their guns at the villages to kill and hurt the innocent Koreans.

This was the "picnic" they made much ado about.

The wicked, wolfish ambition lay hidden under the cloak of "picnic" to loot treasures preserved in ancient Kings' tombs in the outskirts of Pyongyang and open trade channel with Korea by force.

THE END OF FREEBOOTERS

The intrusion of US pirate ship *General Sherman* and its bestial acts gave rise to surging indignation of our people.

The Pyongyangites' anger broke out like an erupting volcano against the US imperialists—haughty and rude robbers.

Their struggle against the US imperialist aggressors was led by Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Frightened at the hot firings of our people and patriotic soldiers, the gangsters began to beat a hasty retreat. In the nick of time, the flood of rainy season decreased and the aggressor-ship *General Sherman* went on a reef and could not move about.

Guided by Kim Ung U at that time, our death-defying corps members floated fire rafts down to burn *General Sherman* on the Taedong-gang River, and sent it to the bottom.

All of the 24 US pirates were annihilated; thirteen were shot or struck to death by the muskets and arrows of our soldiers and people; four were burned to death; and the rest were nabbed and finished off while fleeing away in the river.

The Korean people's destruction of USS *General Sherman* was a brilliant victory gained by our people in their struggle, which brought an irretrievable, crushing defeat to the US imperialist enemies with villainous aggressive design, and demonstrated our nation's mettle to the full.

History tells us that American imperialism is a sly and wicked aggressor as it used to be and the sworn enemy of our people.

The very US imperialists make frantic efforts to place the half of Korea under their control for ever and prepare another aggressive war with all sorts of trickery.

However, the Korean people will never show mercy on the US imperialist aggressors. Unless they quit Korea, they will never escape the fate of the pirates of USS *General Sherman*—their ancestors.

KIM SONG GWON

"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the US imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, exploded the myth about their 'mightiness' and started them on the downgrade."

KIM IL SUNG

Shattered Myth

It happened 28 years ago. At sharp ten A.M. on July 27, the eyes of the world were focussed on Panmunjom in Korea.

It was on June 25, 1950 that the US imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism, who had got fat with aggression and plundering since its appearance in the world, ignited an aggressive war in an attempt to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) at a stroke, while boasting of being the "strongest" in the world. Now, at this very moment, however, the American imperialists fell on their knees before

The doom of aggressors
(Dean, former Commander of the US 24th Division)

the Korean people and put their signature of surrender to the armistice agreement.

After covering the scene of signing of the armistice agreement by Clark, the then "Commander of the UN Forces", a foreign reporter had this to say:

"Clark became haggard too much. America was unable to form any idea of this shameful scene three years ago."

As a matter of fact, the US imperialist aggressors lost every battle irretrievably in our people's three-year long heroic Fatherland Liberation War. They instigated the Syngman Rhee puppet clique of south Korea to start a full-scale armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic and threw into this front a huge armed forces, over 2 million strong, including one-third of their ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, the greater part of their Pacific Fleet and the part of their Mediterranean Fleet, plus the mercenaries of 15 satellite countries and south Korean puppet troops along with vast quantities of combat equipment.

Changing one homicidal general for another, they made desperate efforts to defeat the DPRK at any cost while employing the most barbarous ways and means of warfare.

But what they got was nothing but corpses, death and defeat.

The bloodthirsty generals of US imperialism who had talked big about their victory were shot to death by our revengeful People's Armymen or dismissed from service for the responsibility of their setback.

During the war, 1,567,128 aggression troops including 405,498 US armymen were killed or captured alive, and the enemy lost an enormous amount of war materiel that was nearly 2.3 times as much as they suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II.

At the most ignominious defeat US imperialism sustained for the first time in its history, Clark confessed: In carrying out the instructions of my government, I gained the unenviable distinction of being the first United States army commander in history to sign an armistice without a victory.... It seems I have got a cap without a feather in it at the end of my career because I did as I was instructed by my government. I wonder whether I shall be able to return to my old home and angle for fish. Only MacArthur, Van Fleet, Ridgeway may know of my present feelings.

Later his wife reviewed the past days like this: His proud mettle, dignity and prestige faded away all together, and tears coursed down his cheeks.

Former US State Secretary Marshall lamented: The myth has blown away. We were not so strong a country as others had considered. We sustained a crushing defeat in Korea.

Killer-General MacArthur spoke out: Never before has America lost its prestige so lowest in the world since its founding as today....

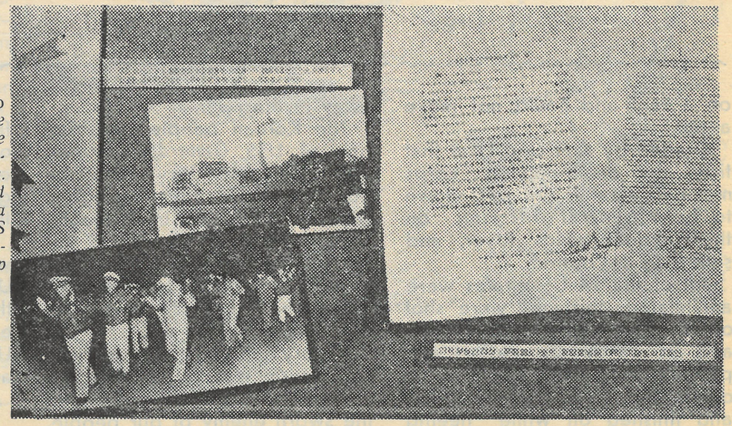
By inflicting a fatal defeat upon the American imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War, the Korean people and heroic People's Armymen won great victory. This is attributable entirely to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who wisely led the just war to triumph.

The defeat of US imperialism in the Korean war meant the start of its downhill slide.

The US imperialist aggressors must remember the lesson of history.

If the US imperialist aggressors unleash another war in Korea, instead of drawing a due lesson from this, the war will turn into a final court to wipe them out of the stage of history for good.

SOK YONG JIN



US imperialist armed spy ship Pueblo *was captured by the navymen of the heroic Korean People's Army while committing espionage acts after intruding into our territorial waters. (Photos show the seized ship and pirates of US imperialism and a letter of apology written by the US imperialist aggressors for the espionage acts of their armed spy ship* Pueblo)

"Two Koreas" Plot and US Imperialists

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Alarmed at the mounting fighting spirit of the entire people in north and south Korea determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the US and south Korean authorities came out with the 'two Koreas' policy to delay Korea's reunification and perpetuate its division."

The US imperialists try in vicious ways to carry out their policy for "two Koreas" which had been laid down as their basic strategy towards Korea.

It is quite a long time since they framed their "two Koreas" policy.

After the defeat of Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, the US imperialists cooked up an absurd trick of the so-called "UN-supervised elections" with a sinister design of swallowing up the whole of Korea at a gulp, which encountered with the unanimous resistance of the entire Korean people. So, the US imperialists conducted a "separate election" in south Korea, resulting in the fabrication of their puppet regime there. Then they sparked war against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950 in an attempt to encroach upon the whole of Korea by force. But their war of aggression ended in ignominious defeat by the heroic struggle of our people.

Even after the US imperialists were beaten hollow in the Korean war, they egged the south Korean puppet clique on to clamour about the "unification through northward march" and the "unification by prevailing over communism". But they could not realize their aggressive design in spite of their desperate support to the puppet clique.

On the contrary, a struggle for the social democratization gained ground vigorously in south Korea day by day, which shook their colonial rule to its very foundation.

The year 1972, in particular, saw the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity; it further heightened the fighting spirit of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The revolutionary peoples of the world, too, gave support to our fair and reasonable policy of national reunification and condemned the US imperialists for their occupation of south Korea.

Unable to hold out any longer, the US imperialists wove a plot to create "two Koreas" for the wily purpose of taking an eternal grip of south Korea at any rate, and proclaimed it as a policy.

For its international approval they came out with a "cross recognition" plan while indulging in silly talk on an "improvement of relations" with our Republic and on "security".

Meanwhile, the US imperialists have got the south Korean puppet clique to act as the shock force in the execution of their "two Koreas" policy, and urged them to clamour for "simultaneous admittance of two Koreas to the UN" and a "non-aggression pact" as well as for "quadripartite talks" and a "round-table conference".

Furthermore, the US imperialists induced the Japanese militarists to actively keep chime with the schemes of "cross recognition" and "simultaneous admittance to the UN" aimed at the creation of "two Koreas".

While making such frantic efforts to create "two Koreas" in the diplomatic stage, the US imperialists stepped up the "US-Japan-south Korea military integration" behind the screen of "troop pullout" and strove hard for maintaining "equilibrium of strength". And they backed up the south Korean puppet clique positively in the "Yusin system" and the military fascist terror rule.

The US imperialists' desperately-devised schemes for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous admittance of two Koreas to the UN" were denounced and scrapped by the struggle of the entire Korean nation and the progressive peoples the world over, and thus their "two Koreas" policy has got itself into a bad fix.

Reagan, a new boss of US imperialism, pursues the policy of "strength" to create "two Koreas" by all means. Throwing off even the signboard of "troop pullout", he not only keeps the US imperialist aggressive troops stationing in south Korea but also reinforces them on a large scale. On the other hand, this rascal hands over huge amounts of destructive weapons and operational equipment to the south Korean puppet army while getting eager for its "modernization".

The US imperialists carry on large-scale

Mean Servant of US Imperialism

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to satisfy their lust for power and revel in luxury and splendour, the south Korean authorities do not hesitate to take the treacherous step of selling the country and people to foreign aggressors."

Stepping into the shoes of his predecessor Pak Jung Hi, notorious dictator of the south Korean "Yusin system", traitor Chon Du Hwan has appeared as another fascist fanatic. A long-groomed minion of US imperialism, this loathsome traitor is fully imbued with the idea of worship and flunkeyism towards the US to the marrow.

This traitorous servant's history began with his visit to America to receive a special airborne training in 1958.

At that time he fully displayed his ferocity and devotion to "cast his lot with the Stars and Stripes."

This is how the Pentagon picked him up as its promising secret agent.

In 1960 when Eisenhower, the then US President, sneaked into south Korea, traitor Chon Du Hwan served him as his bodyguard. In reward for this service this quisling went to the United States for the second time to have an American military drill and intelligence education at a military academy.

Afterwards the US imperialists unleashed a war in the South East Asia, when this henchman resolved firmly to make himself to be their cannon-fodder at the battlefield and took the van in genocidal operations.

It was not until the "October incident" of killing traitor Pak Jung Hi by shooting in 1979 that quisling Chon Du Hwan showed his true colours openly as a hidden cat's-paw of US imperialism.

Two days after the incident, the treacherous Chon Du Hwan, the then "Commander of the ROK Army Security Command" called on Wickham, Commander of the US imperialist aggression army occupying south Korea and Clerk, Political Adviser to the US embassy in Seoul, and framed a country-selling plot with them. Then he engineered the "December 12 army purge coup" in 1979 to place the army entirely under his control.

This flunkeyist traitor has been manipulated by his master in everything.

According to a Japanese publication, traitor Chon Du Hwan is actually dictated by three US advisers. The first is John Lamasa, the chief of political affairs section of the US embassy in Seoul who is a "top class" official of the US CIA and known as a "coup d'etat expert"; the second is Fredric Clrouse, deputy director of the US Chamber of Commerce and Industry in south Korea engaged in intelligence activities; and the third is a veteran who once served in the US 8th Army Command as a colonel.

Through these three US advisers he has established dark collusion with the US State Department, the CIA, the military, munitions monopolies and other multi-national corporations while acting as their hireling.

Not content with this, the quisling goes so far as to beg for the indefinite stationing of the US imperialist aggressor troops.

As soon as he was summoned to the presence of US President Reagan, traitor Chon Du Hwan implored his master to station the US imperialist aggressor forces in south Korea for a long time, increase the military aid and carry out the defence commitments while clamouring about the "threat of southward invasion from the north."

At the master's willing consent, this stooge made a low bow of thanks to him. In addition to this, this guy went the length of fawning on war-maniac Reagan saying he was a real "statesman" and the like, and of entreating him to exercise his "leadership" over south Korea.

As seen above, what he did in the United States was nothing but to sell out the country under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression".

Really Chon Du Hwan is an American servile servant and foul traitor who has not got an ounce of national conscience and honour.

Stern punishment shall be given to traitor Chon Du Hwan who dyed south Korea with the blood of its people and left the indelible and cursed scar to the country and the nation.

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military exercises frequently such as the "south Korea-US joint exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit-81"—a "test war" and nuclear war game against the northern half of the Republic—while aggravating the tension in Korea to the extreme.

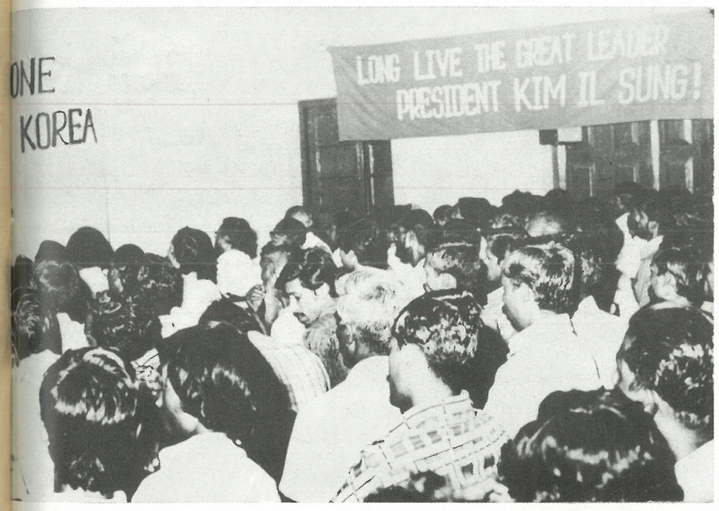
As shown by the real state of affairs in Korea, if the division of Korea does not come to an end, south Korea will remain a colony of US imperialism forever and the danger of war will not be removed in Korea.

Our people can never tolerate it.

The Korean people will surely crush "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification following the course shaped by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

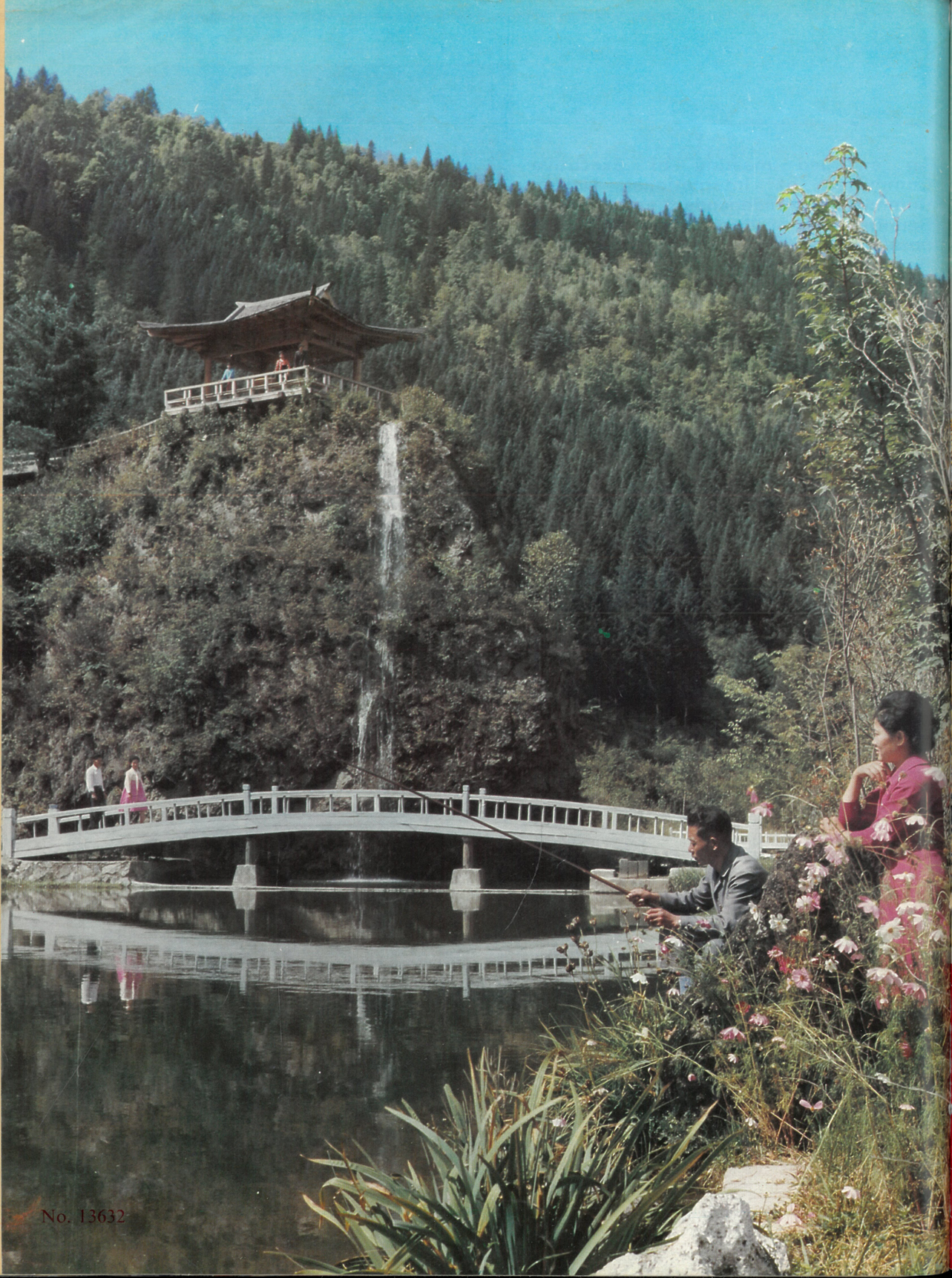
No. 19615

An enlarged meeting of Executive Committee of International Liaison Committee for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea supporting proposal for founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia



National meeting of Bangladesh for one Korea

A mass demonstration by Japanese people in support of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea



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Women OF KOREA

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